THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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HENRY CLAY.

The statue of the man towards whom, when living, so many times did "a million eyes gladly turn," was unveiled at Louisville on the 30th ult. There were many people present—a procession—Masonic ceremonies—addresses. A grand feature—before the oration by Judge Bullock—was the singing of the following ode, written by George D. Prentice, by a hundred voices, with an orchestral accompanint of as many instruments:

Hail! true and glorious statesman, hail!
Of him, the noblest of our race—
We crown, at lifting of the veil,
To see again his living face!
To hear the stirring words once more,
That like the storm-god's clarion pealed
With mightier powers from shore to shore
Than thunders are of the battle-field.

Lo! that calm, high, majestic look,
That binds our gaze by a spell—
It is the same that o'er Freedom's brook
The traitors on whose souls it fell!
Oh that he were again in life!
To wave, at once, his wand of power,
And scatter far the firebrand strife
That o'er our country darkly lower!

Again, again, and yet again
He rolls it back passion's roaring tide
When the fierce sons of Seminole men
Rush other's wildest wrath denied.
Alas! that dark storm at length
Swept o'er our half-wrecked ship of state,
And there seemed none with will and strength
To save her from her awful fate.

But thou, majestic image, thou
Will in thy lofty peace shine,
And many a manly head will bow
While gazing on a nation's pride;
And while his battle-red sabre lie
Afar beneath old Ashland's sod,
One gaze at thee should sanctify
Our hearts to country and to God.

We look on thee, we look on thee,
Proud statue, glorious and sublime,
And years as if by magic flee
And leave us in his grand old time!
Oh he was born to bless his race
As ages after ages roll—
We see the life-tone of his face—
Earth has no image of his soul!

Proud statue! if he nation's life,
For which he toiled through all his years,
Must vanish in our wicked strife
And leave but groans, and blood, and tears,
If ait to anarchy be given,
And ruin all our land assail,
He'll turn away his eyes in heaven,
And so our thee we will cast thy vail.

THE LATE LAW MANUFACTORY.

How the Sunday Liquor Law and the Gettysburg Asylum Law Were Passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature.--Legislation by Machinery.

In Thursday's COMMERCIAL was printed an article showing how laws were manufactured by the Pennsylvania Legislature. Now we have two illustrations that clearly define the loose manner of legislation at Harrisburg, and places the law-making power in an enviable light. The law enabling "police officers to enforce order in licensed houses and to exterminate the unlicensed traffic," and the act incorporating the Gettysburg Asylum, are just now exciting much comment. The manner of the passage of these laws is thus explained: On March 1st some person took a printed copy of the Allegheny county license act, which subsequently became a law, and, with a pair of scissors, cut out *eleven* sections and pasted them on a sheet of paper. But the artist evidently became dissatisfied with his own work, for he drew his pen through one of the sections and blotted it out, thus leaving *ten*, which constitute the present liquor law. The section which was blotted out was in these words:

Every person who shall be convicted of fraudulently adulterating, for the purpose of sale, any substance intended for food, or any wine, whisky or other spirituous liquors, ale or beer, with any substance injurious to health, or who shall sell or offer for sale any such adulterated or poisonous food or drink, knowing it to be such, and the same come to the knowledge of the Board of Excise Police, it shall be the duty of said Board to report such case to the proper magistrate, as directed in section — of this act."

The ten printed sections having been pasted in order, the title was written over them as follows: "An act to enable police officers to enforce order in licensed houses and to exterminate the unlicensed traffic." The bill was then introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, and by them reported back on the 11th of March without amendment. The patched up bill was then sent to the State Printers, whence it was issued and placed on file. On April 2, the consideration of public bills was made the order of the day, and this bill came up. Contrary to the usual rule relative to public bills, the Senate did not go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of amendment, but passed the bill to a third reading, merely by a *viva voce* vote, without any call of the yeas and nays. On April 4 bills on the third reading were considered, and this public bill was passed by the following vote:

In Favor of Bill—Bigham, of Allegheny; Browne, of Lawrence; Brown, of Mercer, Coleman, of Lebanon; Connell, of Philadelphia; Cowles, of Potter; Fisher, of Lancaster; Graham, of Allegheny; Haines, of Perry; Landon, of Bradford; McConaughy, of Adams; Royer, of Montgomery; Shoemaker, of Luzerne; Stutzman, of Somerset; Taylor, of Delaware; White, of Indiana; Worthington, of Chester, and Hall, of Blair—18.

Against the Bill—Burnet, of Monroe; Davis, of Berks; Donovan, of Philadelphia; Glatz, of York; James, of Bucks; Randall, of Schuylkill; Ridgway, of Philadelphia; Schall, of Lehigh; Searight, of Fayette, and Wallace, of Clearfield—10.

On April 5th the bill was sent from the Senate into the House, and by the special motion of some one (the records give no clue to the person) was laid on the table instead of taking the usual course, and being sent to a committee.

On April 9 the House took up *one hundred and fifty-six bills* for consideration, and passed or otherwise disposed of them by their titles! They were all "private bills," of local or individual interest, except the liquor bill, which, under the rules, had been placed among them, being a "public bill." The *minute book* of the House, however, records it as having passed along with the rest, and the minute book is evidence which cannot be gainsayed. It is apparent, from a close inspection of this minute book, that the bill, when its title was reached in numerical order, was not at first considered, but that the Speaker or clerks or House overlooked it (unintentionally or wilfully,) and after the lapse of some little time, and the transaction of other business, returned to it, and passed it by its title.

As an evidence that "public bills" had no right to be considered on that day is the fact that at the same session another bill (No. 29) was objected to by a member because it was of a public character. The Speaker recognized the force of the suggestion, and decided that the bill in question was a "private" one, and it was therefore considered. Had it been "public," it would have been the duty of the Speaker to have pushed it out of order. By what means a general liquor law, affecting the whole State, was inserted on private calendar day, between an act to regulate a ferry in the borough of Minersville, and an act to authorize the Lehigh Navigation Company to issue bonds, is a mystery which the members of the House may explain if they can. The clerk whose handwriting on the original bill declares it to have passed, is dead.

The *Legislative Record* (the official newspaper of the Legislature) has not one word to show that the bill was ever considered on April 9.

If the bill did pass on the private calendar on Tuesday, it was passed in an improper manner at an unusual time. (Thursday, and not on Tuesday, was public bill day,) and in direct violation of Rule 36 of the House, which declares that bills "shall be read in Committee of the Whole," so as to allow necessary amendments.

The bill was signed by the Governor on its merits alone, it being no part of his duty to inquire into the manner of its passage, or to doubt the correctness of the certified copy furnished him by the clerks.

The following are the facts relative to the passage of the "Gettysburg Asylum" (alleged lottery) bill. They are from the official records:

February 27 (Morning Session).—Senator McConaughy, of Adams county, introduced "An act to incorporate the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, and to raise funds there. for, and for the securing and preserving of the battle-ground at Gettysburg." It was referred to the Committee on Corporations—the majority of the members and the press reporters considering it to be a local bill, for a patriotic purpose, and neglecting for that reason to examine it carefully.

February 27, (Morning Session).—Senator McConaughy moved to discharge the Corporation Committee from the further consideration of the bill—[Under the Corporation Committee had never considered it, nor had it in their actual possession at any meeting]—and moved to suspend the rules.

Senator Randall objected, whereupon Mr. McConaughy said: "Mr. Speaker, this bill is to establish an asylum for invalid soldiers."

On suspending the rules to consider the bill, the yeas were 21 and nays 9.

Senator Connell, of the Fourth District, and Senators Donovan and McCandless voted to suspend the rules. Senator Ridgway voted against suspending the rules. The bill then passed.

It is questionable whether the majority of the Senators knew that the bill was a *public* one, for almost instantaneously after its passage Mr. Wallace arose and said:

"Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we should devote some *little* attention to *public* business."

February 28 the bill was messaged to the House.

March 1 (next day), Mr. Stumbaugh, of Franklin county, moved to suspend the orders and consider the bill, and it passed the House finally, without yeas or nays, or a word of inquiry, debate, or explanation.

At least two Philadelphia members must have been present, and allowed the bill to have passed without calling the yeas and nays, for almost immediately afterwards a motion was made by Mr. Lee, of Frankford, to adjourn, and one by Mr. Davis to postpone the consideration of another bill.

February 28 the bill was sent back to the Senate.

March 6, compared and sent to the Governor.

March 8, approved by the Governor and became a law.

The bill was never printed in its passage through either House, and could be seen by no one except by a personal appeal to the courtesy of the clerks, and it is not within the recollection of the majority of Representatives that it was ever read in the House except by its title.

All of the above facts are gathered from and are based upon the official records at Harrisburg, after a thorough and searching examination.

Appointments by Judge McCandless of Registers in Bankruptcy.

In the United States District Court, Friday, Judge McCandless announced the appointment of the following nominees of Chief Justice Chase, as Registers in Bankruptcy, and to whom he had forwarded commissions by mail. For the

Twelfth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, Edward N. Willard, of Scranton, Luzerne county. Commission dated May 28, 1867.

Thirteenth District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming, Edward Overton, of Towanda, Bradford county. Commission dated May 29, 1867.

Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, and Juniata, J. M. Weistling, of Harrisburg, Dauphin county. Commission dated May 29, 1867.

Sixteenth District, composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, Hastings Gehr, of Chambersburg, Franklin county. Commission dated May 29, 1867.

Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, John Brotherline, of Hollidaysburg, Blair county. Commission dated May 29, 1867.

Eighteenth District, composed of the counties of Center, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter, Frederick E. Smith, of Tioga, Tioga county. Commission dated May 28, 1867.

Nineteenth District, composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk, Forrest, Jefferson, Cameron and Clearfield, Samuel E. Woodruff, of Girard, Erie county. Commission dated May 29, 1867.

Twentieth District, composed of the counties of Mercer, Crawford, Venango and Clarion, Lorenzo D. Rogers, of Franklin, Venango county. Commission dated May 28, 1867.

Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana, James A. Hunter, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county. Commission dated May 28, 1867.

Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Greene, Washington, Beaver and Lawrence, J. B. Donley, of Waynesburg, Greene county. Commission dated May 27, 1867.

These appointments, together with Sam. Harper for the Twenty-second, and John N. Purviance for the Twenty-third District, completes the list of one for each Congressional District, in the Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

The law goes into operation to-day.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From a lengthy description of the Union Pacific Railroad and the country it traverses, we extract the following:

BUSINESS CAPABILITIES AND PROSPECTS.

No argument is necessary to show that the traffic over the only line of railway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and passing through the richest agricultural and mining regions of the country, must be enormous and constantly on the increase as the resources of those regions are developed and the population increases. Already, according to a statement put forth by the Company, the interest on the bonds is more than *provided for by the net earnings of the various sections of the road, as they are completed.* On the 305 miles on which the cars are now running west from Omaha, the receipts for the first two weeks in May were $113,000, and as the road is extended towards the great mining centers, the business in freight and passengers constantly increases; and as there can be no competition from rival roads, the Company has full power to charge remunerative prices. The price of freight by teams from the Missouri river was formerly 25 cents per pound, or $500 per ton.

There can be no question that the annual product of the precious metals in the Pacific States, which is now estimated at $100,000,000 per annum, will, when the Union Pacific Railroad opens an easy and inexpensive pathway to the gold and silver fields of the Rocky Mountains, Nevada, overcome the difficulties and cost of communication are so great, that none but the very richest veins can be worked, but with cheap transportation, hundreds of thousands of hardy miners will successfully develop other mines, that, with less costly working, will be even more profitable than the average of those now in operation; and the business of this constantly increasing mining interest must pass over this road.

The number of passengers by sea, between the Atlantic ports and San Francisco, amounts to more than 56,000 persons annually. Taking into account the greater ease, security and rapidity of railroad communication, it may be safely assumed that at least a large number of people would prefer the overland route; and these, reckoned at $150 each (about one-half of the steamer price), would produce a revenue of $8,500,000. But, although the statistics of the present overland travel, it would be safe to double this estimate; and talking into account the rapid increase of the population of the Pacific coast, and the consequent increase in freighting and express business that must pass over this line, there is every reason to believe that the Union Pacific Railroad will be one of the most profitable works of the age.

Within three years, therefore, the iron road will stretch in a continuous and unbroken line from New York and Boston to San Francisco, uniting the Atlantic to the Pacific States with bands that cannot be severed. All along its route we shall see villages and cities starting up, and the waste but fertile regions of the great West filling with an enterprising population, carrying with it the wealth, the arts and refinements of the highest civilization; and over the long line a perpetual activity, without parallel, even of travel will thence forward pass and repass without interruption, as now it passes up and down the Mississippi.

A Dangerous Insect.

Du Chaillier, the celebrated traveller, in a lecture on Africa, gives the following description of the black Bashikonay ant;

These black Bashikonay may be well called the lords of the forest. It is the most voracious creature I ever met. It is the dread of all living animals, from the leopard to the smallest insects. It is their habits to march through the forests in a long regular line, a line about two inches broad and often several miles in length: all along this line are larger ants, who act as officers, stand outside the ranks and keep this ungainly army in order. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun whose heat they cannot bear, they immediately build an underground tunnel, through which the whole army passes in close to the forest beyond.

When they grow hungry, as by a sudden command, the long file spreads itself through the forest, and marches in close attacking and devouring all living thing with a fury quite irresistable. The elephant and the gorilla fly before them, the black men run away: every animal that lives, in dashing its enemies against in an incredibly short space of time those that are caught are overwhelmed, killed, eaten, and only the bare skeleton remains.—They seem British Columbia, between Cariboo and the one side and this new purchase on the other, in which there are seventy thousand Indians, so that the defences of our territory beyond the Rocky Mountains is almost impossible. The English newspapers try to comfort themselves with the idea that this country is all ice and snow. *That is not the case*—the west of it abounds with fur-bearing animals, and the value of the mines and of the rich valleys in the interior is but little known. The coast, for a thousand miles, enjoys a mild but not over warm climate. It abounds with lumber, fish, and water-power. Into this region the young men from Maine and Massachusetts will rush, and in five years the whole coast will be enlivened with new towns, living cities and active deep sea navigation. Even the ice will be turned to account, and will soon employ a large amount of tonnage, carrying it to the East Indies, China and Japan. Columbia, thus unlocked, is to come into the Confederation, and we are to defend it. By what means we have yet to learn. But the salient feature of this transaction is the internal evidence it bears of the intimate relations between Russia and the United States, out of which may grow political enterprises that no man can foresee.

A Presidential Calculation.

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* has been making an estimate of the comparative strength of political parties in the country, and what the result of an election would be in certain contingencies which are not wholly unlikely to occur. Giving the Democrats all the unorganized States and Connecticut, the Republicans would have 220 electoral votes to 99 for the Democrats:

"If New York be given to the Democrats, the Republicans would still have in the electoral college one hundred and eighty-seven votes, to one hundred and thirty-two Democrats. If New York and Pennsylvania are both given to the Democrats, this would make the electoral college stand one hundred and sixty-one Republicans to one hundred and fifty-eight Democrats. If Connecticut, which is given to the Democrats in the list, should go Republican, this would give the Republicans fifteen majority, with the loss to them of New York and Pennsylvania. If the Republicans should lose these States and New Jersey, and gain Connecticut, they would still have a majority in the electoral college."

Assuming that the unorganized States will be sufficiently rehabilitated to vote at the next Presidential election, the contest will be close enough to be interesting, to say the least.

Juarez and Maximilian.

The New Orleans *Picayune* is authoritatively assured that Juarez and his Ministers at San Luis Potosi, write and talk of the United States and their representatives, in the politest and blandest manner possible. They cherish the most respectful sentiments toward them, and would bind closer the relations between the two countries. They get arms from the United States, and ammunition, and supplies of all kinds, and when hard pushed, as they were last Winter, they can count on what our Texan neighbors call "armed neutrality." At times they are perfectly eloquent on the subject of generosity to prisoners, and all the noble attributes of our nature. It is only when they speak of Maximilian and his Generals that they show passion, and that not hot but cool, when they tell the United States that they cannot consider them "simple prisoners of war in case they fall into their hands."

THEY have a girl of ten years in a private gymnasium at Roxbury, Mass., that lifts three hundred and seventy pounds, one of thirteen that lifts four hundred pounds, and one of fourteen that lifts four hundred and sixty pounds.

FENIANS IN DUBLIN COURT.

Their Trial and Personal Appearance.

The trial of the Fenians before Her Majesty's Court, in Dublin, commencing about the 15th of May, was productive of much interest. In some respects the prisoners were remarkable men.

FLOOD.

Flood would be a remarkable man in any assembly by reason of his personal appearance, which is extremely handsome. He is a young fellow—say of 25 to 27 years of age—of rather more than the middle size, and well built. His features, from every point or view, are such as a sculptor might take for a type of beauty. His complexion is clear and healthy, his skin as smooth as ivory. His moustache and beard are full and flowing, and of a light color. But withal the most noticeable thing about him is the wonderful clearness and brilliancy of his eyes. He wears his hair parted in the middle and brushed neatly to each side of his classic head. His hands too, as one might see when he did not wear his gloves, are smooth and white and nicely shaped. And his dress in the dock was that of a gentleman. Nature was very favorable to him certainly, so far as the outer man was concerned; and it is evident he must have had excellent qualities of heart, too.

DUFFY.

The second prisoner, Duffy, is a small, weakly and sickly man, but intellectual looking, and of gentlemanly demeanor. He is in a far advanced stage of consumption, and apparently so near his end that one might almost expect to see the death agony come on him in the dock. He was in prison before, under the suspension of the habeas corpus act, but after a prolonged imprisonment was released at a time when it was thought he was just about to die. But true to the Fenian cause, even at the gates of death, he resumed operations in the conspiracy with the little share of vitality left him. His lamp of life had burned very low, but while a spark remained it should light him on his path of hostility to the British government.

CODY.

The third prisoner, Cody, is altogether a different stamp of man from the other two. He is a square-built, hard-featured, determined looking person, evidently of a lower walk of life. In addition to the general charge of Fenianism against him, there is one of a horrible nature. It is that he was President of a committee formed for the purpose of assassinating all parties who might be known to be giving information to the Governmens, or taking an active part in procuring the conviction of the prisoners. This fellow appears to have a good deal of the rowdy in his nature, and if he had conducted himself decently, he would not now be in the dock awaiting his sentence, which is certain to be penal servitude for life.

A Terrible Bedfellow.

I looked at my neighbor with considerable curiosity. His face indicated a man of not over thirty years—a period at which men are still young; but his hair was as white as frosh-fallen snow. One seldom sees, even on the heads of the oldest men, hair of such immaculate whiteness. He sat by my side in a car of the Great Western Railroad, in Canada, and was looking out of the window. Suddenly turning his head he caught me in the act of staring at him—a rudeness of which I was ashamed. I was about to say words of apology, when he quietly remarked:

"Don't mention it, sir; I'm used to it."

The frankness of this observation pleased me and in a very little while we were conversing on terms of familiar acquaintanceship; and before long he told me the whole story.

"I was a soldier in the East Indies," said he, "and as is often the case with soldiers, I was a little too fond of liquor. One day I got drunk and was shut up in the black-hole for it. I thought I should die in that place. I was alone and I was just dropping off to sleep, when I felt a cold, slimy shape crawling across my right hand as it lay stretched out above my head on the floor. I knew at once what it was—a snake! Of course my first impulse was to draw away my hand; but knowing that if I did so the poisonous reptile would probably strike me in the face, I lay still as a stone, my heart beating in my breast like a trip hammer. Of course my fright sobered me instantly. I realized all my peril in its fullest extent. Now I assure you, sir, that I have had liquor in my head since then, and pass through both Houses as we did it to-day, but I never have had a drop in a glass of liquor they say there is a serpent; but it does not come to everybody in the shape it came to me. It was a slow undulating motion the reptile dragged its carcass across my right inch by inch, and crept down over my breast and thrust its head inside my jacket. As I felt the hideous creature gradually coiling itself up on my breast, I thought I should die. I felt my heart stop, and my breath leave my body. I was paralyzed with fear, and could not move a muscle. I lay there, in an agony of terror, waiting loudly with mingled terror and disgust.

At last I felt the tail wriggling down towards my chin; but imagine what I felt at heart, if you can imagine it, when I realized that the dreadful creature had coiled itself up under my jacket at last, and had seemingly gone to sleep, for it was still as death. Evidently it was in search of a human creature; if it had it would never have acted in this manner. All snakes are cowardly, and they will not approach a man unless he strike him in self defence. I could hear it lay with that dreadful weight in my bosom, and each minute was like an hour to me—like a year. I seemed to have lived a lifetime in that fearful place. Every incident of my life passed across my memory in rapid succession, as they say is the case with a drowning man. I thought of my mother, away in old England; my happy home by the Avon; and Mary, the girl I loved, and never expected to see them more.

"For no matter how long I bore this, I felt that it would end in death at last. I lay as rigid as a corpse, scarcely daring even to breathe and all the time my breast was growing colder and colder where the snake was laying against it, with nothing but a thin cotton shirt on even my skin and its. I knew if I stirred it would strike; but I felt that I could not bear this much longer. Even if I succeeded in keeping still the guard came, expected his opening the door and coming in would be my death warrant all the same; for no doubt the reptile would see that I was a man, as soon as the door was open, and let it at the door. At last I heard footsteps approaching. There was a rattling at the lock. It was the guard. He opened the door. The snake—a cobra di capello I now am sure it was—its huge hooded head, with the hideous rings around its eyes as if about to strike. I shut my eyes and murmured a prayer. Then it glided away with a swift motion and disappeared in the darkness. I staggered to my feet and fell swooning into the arms of the guard. For weeks after I was very sick; and when I was able to be about, I found my hair was white as you now see it. I have not touched a drop of liquor since.

A British Colonist on the Cession of Russian America.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, the eminent Nova Scotian, has been making a speech, in which, after paying his respects to the recent act of confederation, he thus speaks of the cession of Russian America:

Hardly was the measure passed when England got a diplomatic slap in the face by the purchase of Russian America without notice or the slightest warning, and even an effort to adjust the Alabama claims appears to be but coldly entertained. What next we may get nobody can tell, *but this is certain, that by that purchase the bulk of Great Britain upon this continent is made more precarious*, while the difficulties of the confederacy are proportionably increased. By that purchase the United States have acquired a country as large as Canada; they have increased their land frontier from which they can annoy us by nine hundred miles, and their coast line upon the Pacific by fifteen hundred. In fact, they sandwich one side, and this new purchase on the other, in which there are seventy thousand Indians, so that the defences of our territory beyond the Rocky Mountains is almost impossible. The English newspapers try to comfort themselves with the idea that this country is all ice and snow. *That is not the case*—the west of it abounds with fur-bearing animals, and the value of the mines and of the rich valleys in the interior is but little known. The coast, for a thousand miles, enjoys a mild but not over warm climate. It abounds with lumber, fish, and water-power. Into this region the young men from Maine and Massachusetts will rush, and in five years the whole coast will be enlivened with new towns, living cities and active deep sea navigation. Even the ice will be turned to account, and will soon employ a large amount of tonnage, carrying it to the East Indies, China and Japan. Columbia, thus unlocked, is to come into the Confederation, and we are to defend it. By what means we have yet to learn. But the salient feature of this transaction is the internal evidence it bears of the intimate relations between Russia and the United States, out of which may grow political enterprises that no man can foresee.

THE LITTLE COFFIN.

'Twas a tiny rosewood thing,
Ebon bound and glittering,
With its stars of silver white,
Silver tablet, blank and bright,
Downy pillowed, satin lined,
That I, loitering, chanced to find,
'Mid the dust, the sea nt, the gloom
Of the lumber-room's dim tomb?
Waiting empty—all for whom?

Ah! what love-watched cradle bed
Keeps to-night the nestling head?
Or on what soft, quilted bier
Is the cherub form at rest
That ere long, with darkened eye,
Sleeping to no lullaby,
Whitely robed, and still and cold,
Pale flowers slipping from its hold,
Shall this dainty couch enfold?

Ah! what bitter tears shall stain
All this satin sheet like rain,
And what towering hopes be hid
'Neath this tiny gilding lid?
On whose tabled shall appear
Little words that mean Dear,
Little words cut deep and true,
Bleeding mother's heart anew—
Sweet, pet name, and aged two.

Oh! can sorrow's hovering pinme
Round our gayest revels gloom;
Chill and darksome as the shade
By an infant's coffin made?
From our arm an angel flies,
And our startled, dazzled eyes,
Weeping for the angel's place,
Cannot rise its path to trace;
Cannot see the angel's face!

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to visit their country seat at Sandringham in a few weeks, should the improvement in health of her Royal Highness progress sufficiently.

The Great Exhibition has attracted a crowd of crowned heads to Paris, unexampled since the time when the great Napoleon was accustomed to decide upon the fate of Kings and nations.

The King of the Belgians, before leaving his capital for Paris, signed a decree remitting the punishment of the following female and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: convictions and certain correctional off-nses. This step was in honor of his brother, the Count de Flandre's marriage.

At Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, England, there was dug up, a few days since, a small earthen jar, containing a number of Anglo-Gallic groats coined in Calais, in the reign of Henry V., and some English silver pennies coined in London, in the reign of Edward IV.

At a meeting recently held in Paris, for the purpose of considering the desirability of building a church in that city to fully represent the Anglican communion, it was agreed that such an erection was required, and a resolution to that effect was passed unanimously. A committee was also appointed to push the matter.

Rome is considerably excited about the poisoning of half a company of foreign chasseurs belonging to the garrison of Tivoli. Since the 24th of October, the day of the accident, eighteen men have succumbed, and nine others are more or less seriously ill at this moment. It appears that the company to which the victims belong, and that a conspiracy has been entered into against them.

An extraordinary escape from what appeared certain death, is recorded in an English paper. A man named Wheatman, from Derby, was repairing a telegraph wire near the Eckington Station, and while so engaged, one of the poles suddenly snapped at the bottom and the man fell with the pole, falling a distance of 40 feet of the up rails. Singularly enough, just at that moment a passenger train came up, but instead of decapitating him, as seemed inevitable, the train grazed his head as it passed, and he fell on the rail and the train passed on. Wheatman, though insensible when picked up, has escaped with a severe but not dangerous scalp wound.

Father Secchi, the celebrated Roman astronomer and natural philosopher, whose researches we have so often had occasion to mention, is in Paris, and passes the greater part of the day at the Exhibition, where a great variety of new invention is to be seen, which automatically marks down, on a long strip of paper that is unrolled at one end and rolled up at the other, the hour, the direction and intensity of the wind, the quantity of rain that has fallen within a given number of hours, the degree of humidity, and the hydrometric state of the atmosphere. All this work is effected by half a dozen pencils constantly in motion, and which perform their duties with the greatest regularity.

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A British Colonist on the Cession of Russian America.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, the eminent Nova Scotian, has been making a speech, in which, after paying his respects to the recent act of confederation, he thus speaks of the cession of Russian America:

Hardly was the measure passed when England got a diplomatic slap in the face by the purchase of Russian America without notice or the slightest warning, and even an effort to adjust the Alabama claims appears to be but coldly entertained. What next we may get nobody can tell, *but this is certain, that by that purchase the bulk of Great Britain upon this continent is made more precarious*, while the difficulties of the confederacy are proportionably increased. By that purchase the United States have acquired a country as large as Canada; they have increased their land frontier from which they can annoy us by nine hundred miles, and their coast line upon the Pacific by fifteen hundred. In fact, they sandwich British Columbia, between Cariboo and the one side and this new purchase on the other, in which there are seventy thousand Indians, so that the defences of our territory beyond the Rocky Mountains is almost impossible. The English newspapers try to comfort themselves with the idea that this country is all ice and snow. *That is not the case*—the west of it abounds with fur-bearing animals, and the value of the mines and of the rich valleys in the interior is but little known. The coast, for a thousand miles, enjoys a mild but not over warm climate. It abounds with lumber, fish, and water-power. Into this region the young men from Maine and Massachusetts will rush, and in five years the whole coast will be enlivened with new towns, living cities and active deep sea navigation. Even the ice will be turned to account, and will soon employ a large amount of tonnage, carrying it to the East Indies, China and Japan. Columbia, thus unlocked, is to come into the Confederation, and we are to defend it. By what means we have yet to learn. But the salient feature of this transaction is the internal evidence it bears of the intimate relations between Russia and the United States, out of which may grow political enterprises that no man can foresee.

A Presidential Calculation.

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* has been making an estimate of the comparative strength of political parties in the country, and what the result of an election would be in certain contingencies which are not wholly unlikely to occur. Giving the Democrats all the unorganized States and Connecticut, the Republicans would have 220 electoral votes to 99 for the Democrats:

"If New York be given to the Democrats, the Republicans would still have in the electoral college one hundred and eighty-seven votes, to one hundred and thirty-two Democrats. If New York and Pennsylvania are both given to the Democrats, this would make the electoral college stand one hundred and sixty-one Republicans to one hundred and fifty-eight Democrats. If Connecticut, which is given to the Democrats in the list, should go Republican, this would give the Republicans fifteen majority, with the loss to them of New York and Pennsylvania. If the Republicans should lose these States and New Jersey, and gain Connecticut, they would still have a majority in the electoral college."

Assuming that the unorganized States will be sufficiently rehabilitated to vote at the next Presidential election, the contest will be close enough to be interesting, to say the least.

THE LITTLE COFFIN.

'Twas a tiny rosewood thing,
Ebon bound and glittering,
With its stars of silver white,
Silver tablet, blank and bright,
Downy pillowed, satin lined,
That I, loitering, chanced to find,
'Mid the dust, the sea nt, the gloom
Of the lumber-room's dim tomb?
Waiting empty—all for whom?

Ah! what love-watched cradle bed
Keeps to-night the nestling head?
Or on what soft, quilted bier
Is the cherub form at rest
That ere long, with darkened eye,
Sleeping to no lullaby,
Whitely robed, and still and cold,
Pale flowers slipping from its hold,
Shall this dainty couch enfold?

Ah! what bitter tears shall stain
All this satin sheet like rain,
And what towering hopes be hid
'Neath this tiny gilding lid?
On whose tabled shall appear
Little words that mean Dear,
Little words cut deep and true,
Bleeding mother's heart anew—
Sweet, pet name, and aged two.

Oh! can sorrow's hovering pinme
Round our gayest revels gloom;
Chill and darksome as the shade
By an infant's coffin made?
From our arm an angel flies,
And our startled, dazzled eyes,
Weeping for the angel's place,
Cannot rise its path to trace;
Cannot see the angel's face!

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to visit their country seat at Sandringham in a few weeks, should the improvement in health of her Royal Highness progress sufficiently.

The Great Exhibition has attracted a crowd of crowned heads to Paris, unexampled since the time when the great Napoleon was accustomed to decide upon the fate of Kings and nations.

The King of the Belgians, before leaving his capital for Paris, signed a decree remitting the punishment of the following female and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

At Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, England, there was dug up, a few days since, a small earthen jar, containing a number of Anglo-Gallic groats coined in Calais, in the reign of Henry V., and some English silver pennies coined in London, in the reign of Edward IV.

At a meeting recently held in Paris, for the purpose of considering the desirability of building a church in that city to fully represent the Anglican communion, it was agreed that such an erection was required, and a resolution to that effect was passed unanimously. A committee was also appointed to push the matter.

Rome is considerably excited about the poisoning of half a company of foreign chasseurs belonging to the garrison of Tivoli. Since the 24th of October, the day of the accident, eighteen men have succumbed, and nine others are more or less seriously ill at this moment. It appears that the company to which the victims belong, and that a conspiracy has been entered into against them.

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MONONGAHELA VALLEY R. R.

MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS.

ADDRESS OF THE BOARD.

Speeches by W. O. Hughart, Esq., Hon. T. J. Bigham, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer and Hon. G. V. Lawrence.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the incorporators of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Co., and others interested in the project,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867.

It has been settled that the impeachment of the President will not be undertaken, a majority of the Judiciary Committee—the two Democrats voting that way—having decided that the evidence does not warrant it. But the Committee have adopted a resolution that ANDREW JOHNSON does not merit the respect of the American people and is unworthy of their confidence. Here ends that chapter.

The Republican masses in discriminating for good men to represent them in the Legislature, should make it a point to reward those who, at Harrisburg, have been faithful to their constituents. This is but simple justice to faithful and honest representatives. To strike down such men, or to permit them, for any reason, to be stricken down, would not only be unjust to them, but injurious to the work of reforming the Legislature. It is just to good men that they be recognized; and in times like these the constituency that fails to reward a faithful representative, lays itself liable to the suspicion that it does not deserve to have one.

JUDGE KELLEY is reported as saying that the Southern people, excepting a few editors, a good many women, and the stay-at-home men, who kept well out of harm's way during the war, accept the terms of the Reconstruction acts; and that in a general way, matters in the South look better than he expected. Considering the rather brisk introduction the Judge had to the Southern people, it is truly gratifying that at the close of his experience with them, he has so favorable an opinion. We apprehend that with the Southern people, as with certain animals, it depends a good deal on how you take them. At Mobile, Judge KELLEY took them one way and he was shot at. After that he took them another way rather, and he got along smoothly.

The solution of the labor question in this country is likely to be facilitated by the immense immigration now flowing to our shores. Even if no special efforts were made, it is but natural that not only agricultural but the principal mechanical pursuits should receive numerous recruits, ready to engage at once for less wages than proprietors are compelled to pay by the combinations which are successful, if in nothing else, in keeping wages higher than the condition of trade in the country will warrant. It is but natural—a necessary consequence, in fact—that this evil should produce this remedy—the penalty of combinations that are an unjust tyranny and that pay little regard to the proper relations of capital and labor.

It is pretty safe to conclude that General SHERIDAN is doing about right in New Orleans, since both extremes clamor for his removal by the President. The N. O. *Republican*, very radical, would run the risk of getting the man ANDREW JOHNSON would send, if it could get rid of the General. But the New Orleans *Tribune*, owned and conducted by a colored man, and speaking for colored men, energetically sustains SHERIDAN, and says his administration has been eminently judicious and successful. The rebel press keeps silent, hoping that the quarrel will result in the removal of the man, who, above all others, they hate. But the patriotic men of the land are with SHERIDAN, because he is with them and does his duty without a sign of flinching. The truth is, the President, backed by the extremes of both sides, is not strong enough to remove General SHERIDAN, and there is not much reason to fear he will be disturbed.

It is good evidence of the intelligence, independence and stability of the Republican party, and of the individual constituents of it, that the equivocal or dubious movements of some of its conspicuous and influential members do not occasion any serious confusion in the party itself or any [illegible] SON's political lapse, immediately after he became, by position, the most distinguished person in the party, did not probably detract, in the least appreciable degree, from its moral power. What may have been lost, in one way, by the secession of the celebrated "Bread-and-butter Brigade," was more than made up in other ways. Mr. RAYMOND and Mr. GREELEY, as journalists, both distinguished and honored Republicans, have, at different times, made some deviations from the established line of party operations, but their changes of base scarcely embarrassed at all the strategy of the Union party, or diminished the successful progress of the campaign for restoring the Union.

THADDEUS STEVENS has written a letter wherein he intimates that claims for damages resulting from the war, if not satisfied by confiscating rebel property, should be paid out of the United States Treasury. Here is a question that should be met at once. It should be settled forever—and that, too, at the earliest moment—that not one cent shall be paid from the National Treasury to satisfy claims of this sort. Once opened, it would prove to be a bottomless pit, into which all the revenues for an incalculable number of years might be thrown, without so much as even the faintest echo returning. Many cases of great hardship doubtless there are; but they are but the sacrifices which citizens were called upon to make to save the Government. To undertake to recompense the few that can be specifically estimated, by taxing the many—all of whom, in a general way, have likewise suffered—should not be thought of, and would be found to be utterly impracticable. The war came suddenly, a calamity to all—in one way or another all have suffered; if some, more than others, the inequality is paralleled by a thousand things in life for which compensation is never dreamed of. Mr. STEVENS has started a vicious idea—one if permitted to obtain a foothold will prove the source of incalculable mischief.

The experience of the District of Columbia, is highly gratifying to the friends of the extension of suffrage. A large proportion of the colored people there, were slaves five years ago. Those who were free were the Pariahs of society. The war brought an influx of thousands of slaves, escaping in the most destitute circumstances, from their old homes, and in many cases, compelled to take the place of paupers in their new. Excluded from public conveyances, from all employments, except such as are menial, branded and insulted as they have been in the first years of their freedom, they are now suddenly raised to the dignity of sovereign citizens, and have shown a moderation, an obedience to law, and steady self-respect, which does credit alike to them and the policy which has raised them to their present place. In no other place was there a more bitter feeling of caste against them, and the fact that the late master, the returned rebel soldier, the old slave dealer, the pro-slaverypreacher, who have spent their lives arguing the divine rights of slavery, and the ex-slave law, gone, side by side, and deposited their ballots on terms of political equality, explodes forever all the logic about that natural antagonism which was to bring on a war of races, unless the one race were kept under the feet of the other. We congratulate our friends of the District, and the party whose policy is thus triumphantly vindicated on the good order of their election, and on the result—a Republican success.

The Republicans of Beaver county Monday placed in nomination the following excellent ticket: For Assembly, Thomas Nicholson; Prothonotary, John Coughey; Treasurer, Capt. E. Barnes; Commissioner, Wm. Ewing; Associate Judge, Hon. M. Lawrence. Resolutions in favor of General W. W. Irwin for State Treasurer, and in favor of a free railroad law were passed. Hon. M. S. Quay and Col. J. Weyand were elected delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to vote first for Hon. H. W. Williams, of Pittsburgh, for Supreme Judge, and after him for Judge Pearson.

UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

The Union Republican Convention of Allegheny County, Tuesday placed in nomination the following ticket for county officers: Prothonotary, JACOB H. WALTER; Treasurer, Major J. F. DENNISTON; Coroner, WILLIAM CLAWSON; Commissioner, ARCHIBALD PILLOW; Jury Commissioner CHARLES PUGH; Director of the Poor, ROBERT H. DAVIS. The candidates for Prothonotary, Coroner, Commissioner, and Director of the Poor are the present incumbents of those offices, and their renomination on first ballot attests that they are faithful and efficient public servants. Major DENNISTON's claims for the nomination of Treasurer, were duly honored, and as he possesses undoubted capability for the office, the people will ratify the almost unanimous choice of the Convention, by a similarly decisive vote. The ticket is a good one, and will of course be elected by a rousing majority.

GREELEY, DAVIS AND THE PEOPLE.

The release of DAVIS, the most conspicuous, if not the most malignant traitor of them all, has aroused more feeling and elicited more expressions of indignation than were expected when the legal performance was gone through with. The natural and probable consequence will be, that the loyal people will demand, with their accustomed energy in behalf of what is right, that DAVIS shall be subjected to a fair and lawful trial for the crime against the country with which he is charged. And this demand they will be apt to press with all the energy and earnestness, which they have been, for these years past, accustomed to exhibit in matters connected with the honor and safety of the Republic.

It is not that anybody entertains a vengeful sentiment towards DAVIS personally, or that any one cares to see him dangling from the limb of a sour apple tree. But there is a spontaneous sense of justice in the minds of the people that is outraged and even alarmed at such egregious trifling in a momentous judicial case. While the arch-traitor was in duress, even though it was only a sort of easy and elegant seclusion, there was a feeling among the loyal people, that some show of respect was rendered to justice by the administrators of government, and there was no sign of impatience at the delay of trial. But when the culprit is released on a sort of sham process of bail, and with the attendant intimation—if not official, yet of high authority—that it is equivalent to an exemption from further responsibility for the crime of treason, the outburst of indignant loyalty through the country could not be restrained.

Mr. GREELEY's connection with the transaction, although manifestly expected, and therefore sought, by the counsel of DAVIS, to befog the Republican people in regard to it through their respect for Mr. GREELEY, has had no such effect. If any body was befogged and befooled in the premises it was Mr. GREELEY himself. The Republican people view his action as they viewed some of his other actions, as the outgrowth of a constitutional weakness, generally harmless and always amiable in its intentions, but in this case involving consequences that make it decidedly censurable. And it is not probable that Mr. GREELEY's uncouteous language, since applied to his old friends, will tend either to alter their opinion or to mitigate their censure.

DAVIS has shown a better appreciation of the situation, by transferring himself without delay altogether out of the political area, or, in other words, by taking the opportunity of escape while it offered. The plan may be successful, so far as he is concerned, but the deliberate defrauding of justice will bring responsibility on somebody, at the tribunal of loyal public sentiment.

IMPORTATION OF LABOR

The Republican County Convention that met on Tuesday, in its supplementary resolution, passed after its legitimate business was done, while advocating the protection of home manufactures—the Republican [illegible] mission into this country of *foreign laborers*—a doctrine, we think, which is entirely new, and has never been proposed by any party. The Convention is exclusively entitled to whatever credit may be attached to it, whether for its originality or its intrinsic character. It quite outdoes any thing contemplated by the famous Know-nothing party, which raised no objection to the importation of laborers, but only to the policy of making them voters as soon as they landed.

That such a resolution should have been passed, or even introduced, in any meeting held in Pittsburgh, where, probably one-half of the laborers receiving remunerative wages and increasing by their industry the business and the wealth of the city, are foreigners or the sons of foreigners, is surprising enough. It can only be accounted for on the supposition that it was *meant* to be in harmony with the recently expressed sentiment of an organ of the Trades' Unions—a most anomalous and inconsistent sentiment, we would suppose, to be avowed by the organ of Unions largely embracing foreign born laborers. Whether the resolution meets the assent and expresses the wishes of those Unions or not, we do not pretend to pronounce. But certain it is, that the principle and purpose of excluding foreign laborers, expressed in this resolution, have never been entertained by the Republican party. Its position and policy on the protection of American manufactures have been exactly the opposite. It has been said a thousand times, let the laborers come here, let them, laboring here, have protection, let their labor go to the improvement of this country and the development of its resources; lay a tax upon the products of labor done elsewhere, so as to encourage production here, and the introduction of labor instead of foreign products. This is familiar doctrine. But in the resolution referred to, it is said, keep out laborers, lay a tax to exclude them, and so far as that measure will go, cripple home manufactures and retard the improvement of the country and the development of its resources.

If the principle were correct, it would have been equally correct at any time for the past ten or twelve years. But it is easy to see, that our home manufactures would be in a very inferior condition from what they are, had it been applied ten or twelve years ago, as now proposed by this resolution. It is easy to see, that a large proportion of the productive labor now employed in this city and country, would have been still a part of the poorly paid labor of Europe, instead of the well paid labor of America. As a public policy, therefore, it stands out of sight below every article of the Republican faith, on the subject of *protection*. As an exhibition of personal generosity, we have nothing to say of it, but are willing to let it stand in the light in which it was placed by the one delegate of foreign birth who, with a few others, voted and spoke against it. He would not, having himself got into a desirable situation for remunerative labor, turn the key in the door by which he entered, in order to exclude his unfortunate countrymen left behind.

In common with all the Americans, we have an unmitigated horror at the thought of importing foreign paupers and criminals, the refuse of cities and countries of the Old World. We have a sentiment of shame, not unmixed with alarm, when we consider how largely our population has been mixed and our patriotism and morals adulterated, in this way, as shown in the records of pauperism and crime. But we maintain that for a large share of our material prosperity, for the extensive advances of agricultural industry and railroad construction, and for the improvement of the country in manufactures, we are much indebted to the foreign labor imported and made productive here—the very things that this absurd resolution proposes to prevent.

The resolution is restricted by the Convention to the single question of the importation of labor, that is, laborers. In this application, as connected with the material and financial progress of the country, it has been considered by others and held to embrace, in an important sense, the future of this country in its material aspects. And, whatever may be thought of large immigration in other respects, in this, to which the Convention confines its view, there is not a statesman or financier, or political economist, in the whole country that agrees with the Convention. Mr. MCCULLOCH and all others who have exhibited their views on the subject, have expressed the belief that a large immigration of people, or, in other words, a large addition to the productive labor of the country, will greatly increase its wealth and, of course, facilitate the payment of its debt, and the opening up of its unproductive riches.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

In old times—and in reference to some things, twenty years will carry us back over the border into the old times era—a voyage to China or Japan was a half year affair, and was associated with horrid visions of tedious calms under the Equator and of fearful gales at the Capes. A few years' improvements have imparted a double-quick character to the speed of ocean navigation, and so shortened the time, if not the length of voyages. Besides our country has itself taken, as it were, a long march in the direction of these distant oriental lands, which will, ere a quarter of a century pass, be reckoned and called Occidental. Our country has, by extending itself to the Pacific shore, become a near neighbor of Japan, and has already made good progress in cultivating a neighborly acquaintance and friendship.

The commercial intercourse initiated by the expedition of Commodore PERRY in 1852, has given mutual advantages to the two countries, and has apparently fostered a wish for more extended correspondence. A treaty has been formed that will secure the opening of three additional ports to foreign trade. These are Jeddo, Osaca and Negota, which are to be opened at the beginning of next year. Two, Timoda and Hakodadi, have been accessible to foreign trade since 1854. The trade with that country will increase in value rapidly, and will exert a mighty influence on the people and Government. The intercourse with foreign nations even to the limited extent of it for the past dozen years, has been highly beneficial to them.

The extent and value of this trade will probably be much greater than is generally anticipated. The Island of Japan is 900 miles long and 100 miles broad, and other islands of a similar character amount to about as much more, making in the empire an area of 170,000 square miles. This is densely peopled, having a population larger than that of the United States, although embracing scarcely a twentieth part as much geographical surface. From San Francisco this country is distant but little over 5,000 miles. Between the two, a line of steamers is already plying—a precursor of an immense commercial marine destined to traverse the same route on the completion of the great Pacific Railroad through our Western territories. Our comparative proximity to the eastern shore of the Asiatic continent will give our country increased advantages in the trade and commerce with the nations of that continent. It is in expectation of this lucrative business that the inter-oceanic railroads in progress are pressed forward, since by them will be found the most direct, safe and expeditious communication between all Western Europe and the rich and populous countries of Eastern Asia.

We refer to the subject only in a commercial view. But it is altogether probable that the visit of the Japanese functionaries to this country has reference to the prospective connection foreseen by their shrewdness, and is designed in a measure to prepare their country for it, so that its interest and advantage may be advanced.

THE MEAT WE EAT.

During the last few days the good people of Chicago have been greatly exercised in regard to a report made to the Board of Health concerning the cattle, sheep, and hogs slaughtered in that city and served up as food to the citizens. A private policeman was stationed during four days of last week at the Union Stock Yards who saw [illegible] swing taken from the Yards for consumption. On the first day there were taken to the slaughter house forty head of crippled hogs, two head of crippled cattle (on drays) and ten bulls. By crippled, the policeman stated, is meant those animals which were unable to walk out of the cars, and were hauled out and lifted on drays. Many of these were sick, and in some cases they had to be killed to prevent them from dying before leaving the yard.

On the second day there were sent out fifty-one crippled hogs, one bull, two crippled cattle, eleven head of cattle, all too poor for beef, two of them very lame; one lot of five, three of which were very poor, one crippled steer very badly bruised on the body, and a lot of very poor sheep. Of the hogs, one had just breath enough in its body to live; and these were all that went to market that day.

On the third day, twenty-seven head of hogs were taken to the slaughter house, most of them so badly maimed that they could hardly have survived more than a few hours.

On the fourth day thirty-three hogs, in a condition unable to walk, and a cow very badly injured, and within a day or two of giving birth to a calf, were taken from the pens.

Many of the arrivals at the yards were in such poor condition that to prevent their becoming a dead loss on the hands of the drover, in case of their death before leaving the yards, they were slaughtered as soon as taken from the cars. Nearly always the good cattle were selected from the others and sent East. Scarcely any save "scallawag" and "Kinzie Street" beeves, hogs and sheep ever found their way to the Chicago market.

The statements of the officer are known to be correct. A more nauseating mess than this can hardly be conceived. It is the same every day. Occasionally a marketable animal is sent up, but nearly all the animals able to travel are taken to Eastern cities; and yet, "if the whole truth was known," says the *Times*, "it is doubtful whether there is a stomach in Chicago that would contain its contents for the fiftieth part of a second."

It is no wonder that the people of Chicago are excited over this expose, of which we have given but a mere synopsis, and which nobody has ever before taken pains to make.

Will ever anybody take pains to inquire into the condition of the meats sold in the Pittsburgh market? What if a large portion of our citizens are eating, and have been eating, for a long time back, exactly the same kind of "blue beef," "crippled hogs," and "diseased sheep," that the people of Chicago have! From reliable information we know such to be the fact. The majority of our butchers are generally honest—and regardless of the small profit which they make they never purchase anything but first-class beeves, sheep and hogs; but there is another class of butchers, considerable in number, doing an extensive and profitable business, who all the time have served their customers with exactly the same kind of meats which have been sold in the Chicago market, as noted above. Some of these butchers have been known to purchase, for their own family consumption, meats from other and reliable butchers, whilst at the same time their stalls were full of beef, mutton and pork. Why will they not eat their own killing? The answer is simple,—because it is unwholesome—diseased throughout. They know it—but they make money on it and that is their object. This is not a new thing; it has been going on for the year past. It is now carried on more extensively than ever. A considerable portion of the meats for sale would be at once confiscated by Health officers if they did their duty. The good cattle are nearly all sent forward to the Eastern markets, and the refuse left for our city butchers and along the route, to feed the people with. The cattle left over and taken to the slaughter houses of a considerable number of our city butchers are bulls and stags, poor cows, old bony oxen, thin and rough steers, cattle covered with sores and crippled from over-crowding in cars. This kind of beef comes out of the oven or off the gridiron blue, of a purple or lead color, and is just the sort we should look for from cattle nearly trampled to death in over-crowded cars.

But we have less to complain of in regard to beef, when we compare it with the other kinds of fresh meats. Much of the pork is exactly similar to that of Chicago. It is taken from crippled hogs, injured in car transportation, dying slowly of fever and disease in consequence, and gladly sold to a certain class of our city butchers at nominal prices; for otherwise they would be a dead loss on the hands of the drovers, being almost sure to die in a short time after having been unloaded from the cars. We have known hogs bought, during the last year, by butchers, that could not possibly have lived more than a few hours at farthest. We have frequently seen hogs bought by butchers, so badly crippled and so sick, that they could not stand or scarcely move. People are somewhat better posted in regard to the immature veal sold in this market, but not near to the extent they should be. Calves have been brought to market that were not a day old, and it is doubtful if some of the veal sold was ever born alive.

Much of the mutton sold last year was from sheep nearly dead with disease. We have heard of a butcher, who, one morning last fall hauled through this city in a wagon, before daylight, (for he was afraid to do it at any other time,) over twenty head of sheep, unable to stand upon their feet on account of foot rot. These same sheep were served up on the next market day and soon disposed of to unsuspecting customers at the same price that would have purchased a first-class article. We have heard of some fifteen head of sheep slaughtered, by this same butcher and some others, last week, every one of them having had a leg broken in car transportation. We could go on and fill columns of facts, in regard to the fresh meat trade, similar to these, and perhaps worse. To sell such meat should certainly be made a criminal offense. It is well established that disease may develop itself in the meat of such animals two hours after they are killed.

Good butchers in our market justly complain of the class of butchers who buy from first hands at a nominal figure, hardly ever more than equaling one-half the price which they would have to pay for first-class animals, while the meat is disposed of for the price of good meat. Whilst reliable butchers make but small profits on their meat, this class of butchers are nearly all the time doubling their money—hence the inducement to continue their nefarious traffic as long as they are permitted to do so, and people will buy from them.

In the face of these facts, and the terrible expose made in Chicago, should not an effort be made here to check this poisoning of our people by mercenary scoundrels, who are making themselves rich by this traffic? How easy, and in the end, how cheap, it would be to have a competent and reliable Inspector of Meats—vested with authority to clear the market of the unsound qualities we have merely alluded to in these remarks. An energetic and faithful inspector of all the animals slaughtered for this market, is the remedy—and the only one that the consuming public demand.

The failure of Frederick Jewett, wholesale dealer of heavy hardware in Chicago, is announced, and he has assigned to H. T. Helme, Esq. His liabilities amount to between $60,000 and $70,000; but it is believed that his assets will more than cover that amount.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is accused—falsely, no doubt—of giving "Presidential Breakfasts" in Washington, and that he has been stimulated by a similar motive to hold court in the South. The Presidential maggot is at work in more than one brain at present. The animal, as usual, is more likely to kill than cure.

In the Cincinnati Market two inspectors have been newly appointed. In a few hours the other day, they gathered up a large quantity of meat, poultry and fish, unfit to be sold, and threw the whole into the Ohio river. It is said the authorities there are determined to be strict. How much longer shall the citizens of Pittsburgh be poisoned for the sake of the 50 or 60 that inspect? Surely the present state of things reflects no credit on our public authorities.

The Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania will hold their fifteenth yearly meeting at Longwood, near Hamerton, Chester county, commencing to-morrow, Thursday, and continuing three days. This religious society has no creed, but invites all earnest minded men and women, whatever may be their theological views, to unite with it in works of goodness and mercy. Its meetings are always crowded and exciting. Among those who are advertised to be present this year are the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, and the Rev. J. W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn.

The Richmond *Examiner* says a young man of that city was much surprised on being waked, the morning after his marriage, by his wife sitting up in the bed, flapping her arms *ala stings*, stretching out her neck and crowing repeatedly, in exact imitation of a rooster. He learned that from birth such has been her custom, that while sound asleep, at daybreak she sits up, crows and lies down again. The reason given is that pevious to her birth her mother was badly frightened by the crowing of a Shanghai under her window.

The conclusion reached by the Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question does not satisfy everybody—although it does very nearly. The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: "Messrs. Butler and Ashley, the two leaders for impeachment, feel badly over the result of deliberations of the committee, but they assert they will bring the question up in Congress, and have a square vote on it." The action of the Judiciary Committee shows conclusively that we will not have a July session of Congress unless some extraordinary event transpires between now and the fourth of next month. Those members of Congress who were most zealous in their endeavors to have a Summer session have become disheartened, and do not think there is the slightest chance for it. The Judiciary Committee will merely meet formally, and adjourn until the latter part of November, when they will make their report.

A LOUISVILLE paper, the *Courier*, is thrown into something of a fright and fury, by the well meant and enterprising endeavors of a school-book agent, to introduce a new set of text-books into the schools of the city. It does not appear that the editor has examined the books at all—nor does he ground his objection to them on anything intrinsic in themselves—but "the head and front of their offending is this, no more"—that they are "Yankee books." Whether they are published in Cincinnati, which is quite a Yankee place as well as a great place for school books, or in Boston, the objection is equally well grounded, and equally fatal in the estimation of the *Courier*. The Rule of Three in the arithmetic is a Yankee rule of three, the Grammatical parts of speech, the Algebraic signs, and even the A B C's are all spoiled for Kentucky use, by being Yankeefied.

It appears—to the Editor's dismay and horror—that some of the Louisville School Board favored the introduction of the candidate text books, probably after an intelligent examination of them. Whereupon the standard ring of the Editor's civilization sounds out again in unequivocal tones, by a proposition that such members of the School Board as approved of the Yankee books should be "drummed out of the city."

The Liberals, of England, have achieved a signal victory in the vote on that amendment of their bill which provides that no town shall be entitled to a separate representation in the House of Commons, unless it has a population of seven thousand. This entirely abolishes the rotten boroughs. Under the old system Droitwich, represented by Sir John Pakington, has not quite seven thousand, while Salford has nearly one hundred and fifty thousand and but one representative. Other constituencies are said to be still more unequal. The vote, on this amendment, was one hundred and twenty-seven majority in its favor. Four months ago the most radical could not have hoped for this. By the new bill, tenants are required to pay their taxes, personally, to collectors instead of to landlords, as before, and every one occupying a house at $60 per annum is entitled to vote. The property qualification is gradually giving way before the spirit of the age, but suffrage without property is seldom, as yet, proposed. When the amount is brought down to the standard proposed, in Franklin's day, in this State, a horse, or a mule, and legislators come to decide whether it will be the man or the mule which shall deposit the ballot, they will soon come to manhood suffrage. In the meantime, their slow and steady progress is encouraging.

THE OIL COUNTRY.

Letter from the Venango Region.

Past and Present Condition, Moral and Social.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

(Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.)

There has been a most marked and happy improvement in many respects in this region of Northwestern Pennsylvania within the last two years. Three years since the journey to Oil Creek, or Tidioute, was most hazardous and fatiguing, and equaled in roughness and peril of attack from robbers, that renowned way of travel, the road from Jerusalem to Jericho. On the outer rim of this enchanted region, filled with

"Hydras and Gorgons dire,"

stood such towns as Meadville, Warren, Union and Franklin, and the traveler who was so fortunate as to reach in stage or boat, one of these places, if a man of any prudence, shuddered with apprehension of the perils which confronted him. He was met in the streets and hotels, by explorers who had each a tale of horrors appalling to flesh and blood.

They told of swollen angry streams without bridges; of roads so bad that often an entire day was spent in going ten miles; of sloughs and mud holes bristling with broken wagons and legs of entombed horses; of long lines of oil wagons blocking up all the ways of travel; of the savage manners of the drivers and the delight these barbarians felt in a fight, and in tearing to pieces the buggy of the well dressed traveler, and the country wagon of the plain, quiet farmer. One dilapidated looking individual, covered with mud, without hat, and one skirt of coat gone, told of an upset in a chuck hole of fabulous depth, in which he had left carpet sack, overcoat, &c., &c. Another, with a blackened and bunged up eye, with a nose that hung down like a mass of purple jelley, an upper lip protruding the decrepancy of half his face, and an ear hanging in tatters, told of a terrific fight on Oil Creek in a country tavern, in which, to save his driver from being beaten to death, he bore away these honorable scars. Innumerable were the persons who complained of being robbed of watches and purses; of quarrels compelled for the purpose of knocking them down and then stripping them of clothing and money. "It was a land that eat up the inhabitants thereof."

For years the moral and social condition of the oil country was a foul blot on our civilization. There was no restraint on wickedness. Vice was open and shameless. Abandoned women in hundreds, driven from Buffalo, Rochester and Cleveland; convicts from prisons; pimps, blacklegs, burglars, garroters, and murderers lighted on Oil Creek as a fresh scene for operations, and a delightful retreat from law and police. Bad men banded together and committed every crime. Men were murdered in open day in the public places. Others were murdered in the presence of travelers and citizens. The most outrageous offenses against decency were committed, and yet the guilty went unwhipt of justice. The people disposed were too careless or too busy to attempt to cure what might take time and involve danger.

The condition of society was disjointed and unnatural. No one man in an hundred laboring or speculating in these regions, had the restraint or comfort of a home, and family. The absence of rational enjoyments, the pressure of want, a miserable shanty for a dwelling, the daily chatting of passion and interest—all tended to rapidly degrade and imbrute men. In any other country of the world, with such riches and deep-seated elements for happiness, would have been far more crime; for in every neighborhood and village there were some good, sober men, and these created a public sentiment to which the greatest ruffians had in a measure to yield.

But in the last three years there has been witnessed a great change, extending to every department of improvement and life. Railroads now penetrate every good oil producing district, and the presence of government and magistrates has given life and fearedness. As railroads in a new and wild land are the most lively channels of commerce, but highways of civilization and doors of hope for the future, an enumeration of these roads may not be uninteresting to some of your readers.

The Atlantic and Great Western road runs along the northern border of the oil region. The distance from Meadville to Corry is forty-two miles. Four passenger trains pass over this road a day. It is now being repaired, and is safe for travel. The tide of passage along it has increased within the last few months.

The Franklin branch of the Atlantic and Great Western road starts out of the main trunk at Meadville, and runs to Franklin, and then up the Alleghany to Oil City. The length of this road is thirty-eight miles. Three passenger trains run over it per day.

Oil City, situated at the mouth of Oil Creek, is the point of termini of four roads, viz.: the Atlantic and Great Western, the Allegheny Valley road. The Warren and Franklin starts at Oil City and runs up the shore of the Alleghany river to Petroleopolis, Lancaster, Tidioute, and terminates at Irvinton, where it connects with the Philadelphia and Erie road. The length of this road is fifty miles. Twelve miles above Oil City on this road is found Oleopolis. This is the terminus of the Pithole Creek road, which runs ten miles to Pithole City. On this road there is now but little travel. On these roads there are run three passenger trains per day.

The Farmer's road runs from Oil City to Petroleum Center, and up Oil creek a distance of seven miles. Two passenger trains pass each way over this per day.

The Allegheny Valley road is not yet completed, but promises to be one of the best built and popular roads in the country. I am told I see that the contractors are leveling, or gradually sloping the hills hanging over the road, thus beautifying it and preventing slides.

Franklin is the terminus of another new road, the Jamestown and Franklin road. This road runs up French creek about five miles, and then turning to the left passes into the rich coal fields of Mercer county. Crossing the track of the Atlantic and Great Western about five miles to the east of Greenville, it proceeds to Jamestown. The length of this road is about thirty-five miles. This road is nearly finished. The cars now run a short distance.

The road from Reno to Pithole is no longer in operation. Travel, however, over the road in action of it from Rouseville to Plumer, a distance of three miles, and I learn that the company are taking up the rails and ties of the hill part of the road, viz.: between Reno and Rouseville, and laying a track up Cherry Run to pleasantville. This, in all probability, will be a profitable road, for there is opening in the upper part of the valley of Cherry Run a valuable oil field, and new wells are being found.

The most remunerative of all these roads, in this region, is the Oil Creek railroad. They start from Corry and run through a heavily wooded and swampy country for ten miles, and enter the more hilly land of Oil Creek. This road runs past Titusville, and terminates at Petroleum Center. The length of this road is above thirty-five miles. It pierces the center of the richest oil field in the world, bearing North the production of the Stevenson Farm, Funkville, Bennehoff Run, Pioneer Run, Bull Run, and Church Run. A considerable part of the oil of these places is now borne down the creek, and over the Farmer's road, and finds its way to the Pittsburgh market. But this road is now crowded with freight trains conveying oil for the Erie, Buffalo, Philadelphia and New York markets.

The Philadelphia and Erie road, runs along the north-east line of the oil region. The distance from Corry to Warsaw is thirty miles.

The Buffalo and Oil Creek road, connecting at Corry with Buffalo, is now finished, and the cars commenced passing over the track last week. This will shorten the line of travel from the oil country to West New York fully forty miles, and open an important channel of trade.

Those short roads penetrating the oil regions are tributary to some of the great railroads of the country. The Oil Creek road is understood to be a feeder of the New York Central, and the Warren and Franklin of the Pennsylvania Central. The Philadelphia and Erie is controlled by the Pennsylvania Central, &c.

Of the production of these various fields, I will speak in a future letter. J. M.

Republican Nominations in Lawrence County.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Commercial.
NEW CASTLE, June 4, 1867.

The Republican County Convention was presided over yesterday by David Sankey, Esq., when the following ticket was nominated: Assembly, John Edwards; Treasurer, R. C. Leslie; Sheriff, D. C. Rhodes; Associate Judge, Thomas Pomeroy; Commissioner, John H. Gormly; Register and Recorder, Sylvester Gaston; Auditor, Wm. M. Gibson; Jury Commissioner, Robert Boyd.

The vote on Assembly in the county stood: Edwards, 1,368; Wm. C. Harbison, (present member) 939.

John Elder, Esq., was chosen delegate to the State Convention, and instructed to vote for Judge Pearson for Supreme Judge.

The Convention passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in this country the people are the governing power, but act through or by representatives chosen to do their will. The representative, therefore, who deliberately and wilfully acts in opposition to the known will of his constituents, violates a most sacred trust, and merits the execration of all honorable men, whether applied to Andrew Johnson, Edgar Cowan, or the recreant members of the Pennsylvania Legislature."

The Convention also passed a resolution in favor of a free railroad law, and indorsing the official acts of Governor Geary. J. W. B.

THE Fall River, Colorado, correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* speaks of a new method in successful practice there, of reducing refractory ores, and extracting from them their precious metals. It is claimed for the process that it will save from eighty to ninety-seven and a half per cent. of the assay value of the ores. But the editor very much doubts whether any practical method has been discovered for extracting such a large proportion of metal.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

The Russian Treaty—What We Get for Our Money.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from St. Petersburg, gives the following information:

The ships belonging to the Company number four of large size and in good order, while there are seven steamers of various sizes, which go in the bargain, beside a large number of boats of divers sizes and build, adapted to the fisheries, transportation of merchandise, lightering, &c.

The merchandise consists of groceries of all kinds, dry goods, and generally a country store assortment, not to forget scarlet blankets, beads and jewelry of a loud pattern, to attract attention and excite the desires of the rough and rugged settlers and the oleaginous Esquimaux, who much abound in that frosty region. For the benefit of Mr. Seward, who has undertaken to bring out the Company, groceries, dry goods, Yankee notions, beads and all, in order that Uncle Sam shall keep store for a while, I may add that hitherto the profits have been very handsome. The settlers, who indulge in fishing in the Summer and laying up ice in the Winter, for sale in South America and the tropics, make a great deal of money thereby, which, added to the amounts gathered by the sale of muskrats, pelts, &c., places them in a position to be good cash customers at the country stores. There being no theaters or other amusements in the country. The money is judiciously parted with over the counter in exchange for the comforts and luxuries even of their peculiar life. The imports of the country, consisting principally of merchandise, in 1862, were but 98,527 rubles and 59 kopecks, to be accurate. They have increased since then, and are nearly one-fourth larger. The sales of these country store assortments of goods are made to the colonists, and do not enter into the transactions properly of the Company.

The amount of imports plus a handsome profit is gathered in solid cash and no credit. The people get their money, as I have before remarked, from the sale of ice, which amounted to more than 860,000 last year; of furs, amounting to over a hundred thousand roubles (not connected with the Company) and muskrat fat and fish fat, which has been wasted for a hundred years, but which is now going to the Sandwich Islands for use there, to the amount of $40,000 last year.

The entire product of Russian America in 1862, which is the latest date I have yet obtained, was 850,505 roubles and 98 kopecks. It has very largely increased of late years, since the exportation of ice, fish fat and other productions. The estimate of last year placed it over a million roubles. The ice business may be developed to more imposing proportions with energy and enterprise. There are a large number of ice caves or cellars already built, which will come in play to great advantage.

The Russian company spend about three hundred and thirty-five thousand roubles yearly on its schools, churches, asylums and other public institutions. There are about thirty-five churches and chapels in the possession, which go to the United States. Notwithstanding the expenses of the Company in thus maintaining churches, schools, &c., the profits of the Company are over four hundred thousand roubles yearly, which I take to be a low figures. It received for a long time from the Government two hundred thousand roubles subvention; but this has been done away with some three years since. *Per contra*, there is a little bill of nearly one hundred thousand roubles to be paid by the United States to the company for packing and removing goods, and I know not what all. I do not understand this bill myself, and send it only as an item in the account.

There is coal found there, which is termed in the scientific report, "superb" coal in the country. Three leads were opened up in Sitka itself which produced a capital article. But the best coal is found on Canai (I spell as corrected to me from the Russian) Bay, where it is found in large quantities. It is well adapted for the use of steamers, and one kind makes splendid gas. This is convenient, and can be worked with great profit by the use of capital. The only reason it never has been exported is, that the Company had no money to engage labor, and the mines were thus never properly developed than was necessary to supply the wants of the Company and the colonists. The copper mines are rich, they are told me, iron ready, and need capital to develop them, which will be forthcoming when the Americans once get into the country.

A scientific engineer visited the country in 1855, and carried tools to work the coal mines, but the enterprise failed from causes not alluded to in reports I have seen.

Finally, the whole was recently acquired by the Government for $7,950,000 in gold, to which must be added the amount likely to be paid to the Russian American company—say, $1,000,000—making the whole $8,950,000, and not worth $15,000,000, leaving out the territoy altogether. This estimate is a fair and just one, and is rather under than over the mark.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Secretary Seward's Plan of Settlement for English Real Estate—British Reports of American Diplomacy, &c.

(Philadelphia (April 26) correspondence of London Times.)

A communication with reference to the Alabama claims question was received at Washington, from the British Minister a few days ago, in which the submission of the question in dispute to arbitration was proposed. This communication was considered in Cabinet meeting, and the determination was that the refusal to submit those claims to arbitration in the manner proposed. Mr. Adams was therefore instructed to respectfully decline the acceptance of the propositions made by Great Britain. This leaves the Alabama dispute about where it started, without either nation now having pending any proposition that will tend to its settlement. There have been informal conversations upon the subject, I understand, between the British Minister at Washington and the Secretary of State, but no result has yet been arrived at.

Secretary Seward has his eye set upon British Columbia, and desires to obtain it, and this subject has been alluded to, though no negotiations for its purchase have been in any way begun. As the Alabama claims must at an early day come up for settlement, when the next communication on the subject is received from England, it is probable that the Secretary will then present the subject of the purchase of the British possessions on the Pacific coast to the British Minister, and it will be considered in connection with the Alabama controversy. The matter is as yet, however, crude. It is reported from Washington that the United States Government during the past week received from official sources the assurance that the British Government is not at all annoyed by, and does not object to, the recent sale of the Russian American possessions to the United. On the contrary, the assurance is given that Great Britain is entirely satisfied with the transaction, and considers that the cession was made in no unfriendly spirit. The Americans are strongly bent on annexation, and talk *not only of buying British Columbia but also of buying Canada*, though in the latter case they humbly limit their desires to a purchase only when the free consent of all the parties concerned, the people of Canada as well as the British Government, is obtained.

STATE ITEMS.

Wm. H. Bell, a well-known citizen of Harrisburg, died after a brief illness on Wednesday. He was married on

THE CAPITAL.

Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1867.

The Ram Stonewall.

Japanese Commissioners have accepted onewall for four hundred thousand dol- She is to be overhauled and fitted up at xpense. The Commissioners to-day ap- the Government for the detail of a naval to take the vessel to Japan, and it is un- id that Commander Brown, lately in of naval ordnance, will be detailed.

The Impeachment Matter.

Impeachment Committee will adjourn Tuesday, until November or December, abandoning all attempts to obtain rum in Congress in July. Messrs. ridge and Eldridge leave for at once. Yesterday the Committee ex- d Mr. Morrow, another of the President's relative to the pardon of Gayle, who was id for offering a reward during the war assassination of President Lincoln.

Surratt's Case.

counsel for the prosecution have decided ill to adhere to the indictment for mur- und in Surratt's case, and to abandon all ion of trying him on a charge of con- y. The trial will, therefore, commence week from to-morrow.

Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

Governor Wells's Removal.

news of the removal of Governor Wells, rth Carolina, did not reach here until this oon. General Sheridan did not telegraph eral Grant's headquarters, and the intelli- e was not credited until the official order to the President. The action of the mil- officials, however, was anticipated some- by the government, for the reason that Gen. dan had practically suspended Gov. Wells he issuance of an order prohibiting him making any removals or appointments the State Government without the same first approved by the General command the military district. The Louisianians who have been urging the President to ve Governor Wells, state that he will cer- revoke General Sheridan's order. They st this conclusion from conversations with Mr. Johnson on this very question.

The Municipal Election.

e Republican majority in the municipal on yesterday in this city foots up nearly . It is announced that the election will be sted on the ground of fraud, but the fact the conservative candidates run behind own registry will probably indefinitely some any such proceedings.

Our Russian Possessions.

correspondence has just been completed een Secretary Seward and Baron Stoeckel, rein the purchase of the Russian posses- s has been formally acknowledged by both rnments, although the money has not been over, and will not be until an appropria- is made by Congress. The Russian Min- to-day informed Secretary Seward that the ials in Russian America had been instructed dmit all United States vessels to their ports of duty.

Honor Conferred.

he Treasury department has received a let- from France, announcing that Alexander mar, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics here, been elected an honorary member of the ch Bureau of that name.

Revenue Receipts.

he rapid increase in the internal revenue re- ds, anticipated, this time, are being fully fied. They are averaging a million dollars day. To-day they exceeded that amount.

Will not Accept.

homas J. Durant, whom General Sheridan appointed Governor of Louisiana, is in n, and states that he will not accept the ap- ntment.

ial Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Removal of Governor Wells.

he Government has received no official in- mation of General Sheridan's removal of the ernor of Louisiana, and even if it were ad the absence of the President and General nt, and a portion of the Cabinet, would vent any action. The Attorney General, wever, resumed the duties of his office s morning, and is understood to have taken the general question of the power of milit- y commanders to remove State and municipal cers in the States where they have com- nd. Letters to his department from all parts the South are earnestly calling for this de- ion, and express regrets that it was not made en the late opinion in the features of the construction act was promulgated.

Mr. Durant's Declination.

Thos. J. Durant, who was appointed by Gen. eridan, Governor in place of Wells, tele- ghed to-day, peremptorily declining the ap- intment, and also sent a letter by mail to n. Sheridan, setting forth his reasons for not epting the position.

Registers Non-Confirmed.

Dispatches were received at the Clerk's office the Supreme Court to-day from New Orleans, ting that Judge Durell had declined to con- m two of the Registers in Bankruptcy nom- ted by Chief Justice Chase. He had con- med, however, the appointment of ex-Gov- nor Hamilton as Register for the District of w Orleans.

Speakers for the South.

The Republican Congressional Committee are out to send additional speakers throughout e South, among whom is Langston, the Ohio lored lawyer.

The Japanese.

The Japanese Commissioners have left the y for a visit to the coal mines in Pennsylva- a, and several of the northern cities. They ll return to Washington before they leave for pan.

The President and Gen. Grant.

The President's Secretary telegraphs that he ill be here on Saturday morning. Gen. Grant expected back by that time.

Illness of Admiral Farragut.

Admiral Farragut has been obliged to delay s departure for the Mediterranian on account ill health.

The Louisiana Registry.

A special from New Orleans says that regis- ation returns have been received from twenty- ht parishes of Louisiana, including the four istricts of New Orleans. The colored registers ve a majority in every parish but two, and n latter the registry is very close.

The Mobile Mayor.

Ex-Mayor Withers, of Mobile, has had an in- view with Attorney General Stanberry, rela- e to his displacement by General Pope, and assured that it is not regarded as legal by at officer, so far as the facts have come before n.

Maximilian.

Every effort is being made by the Austrian nister, as the diplomatic representative of aximilian, in his behalf and that of the other iperial officers now in the hands of the Mexi- ds. He has been encouraged to-day by the ceipt of intelligence leading him to believe at the ex-Emperor will be released on pub- ly renouncing all claims to Mexico, although e information is not official.

An Indian War.

A mass of detailed reports to the Indian Bu- au seem to coincide in the opinion that an dian war is inevitable, and the War Depart- nt is making arrangements for forwarding ns, horses, etc.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1867.

DECLINES THE HONOR.

It is ascertained that Mr. Durant this morn- g telegraphed to General Sheridan, in re- nse to the appointment tendered him by that icer as Governor of Louisiana, peremptorily clining the honor.

THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese Commissioners have left Wash- gton for New York and Boston. The Chief ommissioner leaves in the steamer of the 11th r San Francisco, to take the Colorado for Ja- n. The two naval officers remain, to go ome in the Stonewall. Capt. Brown, of the ewy, has been engaged by the Commissioners take her out.

THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

Commander Geo. F. Emmons, commanding nited States steamer Osipec, reports to the avy Department under date of West Entrance Magellan's Straits, April 16th, that he left at place on the date of his dispatch, having moved over night to Sandy Point, where he ommunicated with the Governor of the hilean settlement, and at his urgent quest gave passage to one of his sionists to Valparaiso. At Port Galiant apt. Emmons found the English brig Julia angley, which had entered the Straits some eeks previous, and put back from Crooked arrow. Here she was menaced by the atives in canoes. Assistance was tendered to e brig by the commander of the Osipec. At ost Entrance and all along the Straits natives ame to the side of the vessel in their canoes an almost naked state, clamorous for tobacco nd fire-water, offering a few skins, &c., in xchange. They are hostile to the white and numerous, since the Straits are now more fre- uented, and will give trouble to any vessel hat may get on shore or not manned with suf- icient numbers for self protection. Officers belonging to Her British Majesty's steamship Waverly, now employed in surveying the straits, were wounded by them recently.

SAFETY VALVES FOR STEAMBOATS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a ircular approving of the use of the following named locked safety valves, at the option of steamboat owners, subject, of course, to the sual inspection and test applied by local in- pectors, and examination and approval or dis- pproval for special reasons by supervising in- pectors. Those valves, though in general haracter approved, are yet to be subjected to he most careful and exact scrutiny as to quality of material and workmanship and their sufficiency. This enumeration is by no means to exclude others equally meritorious that may be presented, but supervising inspectors are required to afford to all such thorough and impartial examination, and accept any found to possess merit equal. The valves chosen are, first, the American high and low pressure; second, the Robinson high and low pressure; third, the Farrar high and low pressure; fourth, the Mason high and low pressure; fifth, the McMurchy.

REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND NOTES.

The Treasury Department is prepared to redeem United States compound interest notes as they shall severally mature by the payment of principal and interest thereon to date of maturity, on their presentation to the Treasurer or either Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia or Boston.

THE CURRENCY BALANCE.

The large balance in currency shown by the public debt statement is caused principally from receipts from miscellaneous sources and internal revenue near the close of May, as well as the necessity to prepare for the interest falling due in a few days on 7-30 notes and the principal of the compound interest notes and interest thereon, and also to meet requisitions expected in a few days from other departments.

ANOTHER SECTION COMPLETED.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a report from Brevet Brigadier General J. H. Sampson, and Messrs. Wm. M. White and F. P. Blair, Union Pacific Railroad Commissioners, stating that they found the tenth section of forty miles of that road, commencing at the 305th and terminating at the 345th mile post, ready for immediate service, and supplied with all appurtenances of a first class railroad, and therefore recommend the acceptance by the government of said section.

THE NAVY.

Captain McDougall has been detached from command of the Pensacola, by the reporting of Fleet Captain Paul Sherley, and placed on waiting orders. Fleet Captain Sherley will take command of the Pensacola in addition to his present duties as Fleet Captain of the North Pacific Squadron.

EXAMINING BOARD.

A board, to consist of Brevet Lieut. Col. Jno. T. Head, Surgeon, Brevet Major E. J. Marsh, Assistant Surgeon, and Brevet Lieut. Col. Woodside, Assistant Surgeon, is ordered to assemble at West Point on the 10th inst. to examine the physical qualifications of members of the graduating class.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Lord Monck to be Viceroy of Canada.

Sultan of Turkey to Visit England.

Rastadt.

BERLIN, June 5.—It is semi-officially reported the Prussian Government has refused to comply with the expressed desire of the Emperor Napoleon, that it would pledge itself against any future arming of the fortress of Rastadt.

Viceroy of Canada.

LONDON, evening, June 5.—Lord Monck has been appointed Viceroy of Canada.

The Sultan to Visit England.

It is understood to be the intention of the Sultan to visit Queen Victoria some time in July, after he has completed his visit to Napoleon and the Paris exposition.

Zollverein.

BERLIN, Evening, June 5.—The plan of a Zollverein for all Germany, incinding the States of South Germany, as well as those in the North Confederation, has been formed.

The Chamber of Deputies of the Grand Duchy of Hesse has voted in favor of entering the North German Confederation.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, June 5.—The steamer Hibernia, from Quebec, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, June 5.—The Steamer Worcester, which recently left Liverpool for Baltimore, put into this port to-day, with her machinery disabled.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, June 5.—Petroleum unchanged.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, June 5.—United States bonds, closed at 78¾.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 5., noon.—Consols 94¼. Ex-dividend bonds of Illinois Central, 85.

LONDON, Evening, June 5.—Consols closed at 94¾ for money. Ex-dividend American securities somewhat irregular. Sales from paper of 10,000 bales; middling uplands at 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d.

Sally 7 Northern Spring wheat, 10s. 5d.

Provisions—Pork declined 1s; eastern prime mess 79s. Beef, bacon and lard unchanged. Cheese declined 1s; fine American 66s @ 68s.

Produce unchanged, except tallow, which is 3d lower; sales at 43s. 6d.

London Markets.

LONDON, evening, June 5.—Sugar 24s 9d. Linseed oil advanced 10s ₱ ton; sales at £31.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of Secretary McCulloch.

A Reduction of Over $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1867.

Debt bearing coin interest,.....	$ 1,802,643,941	80
Debt bearing currency interest,.....	950,591,750	00
Matured debt not presented for payment,.....	971,302,602	00
Debt bearing no interest,.....	418,991,762	46
Total debt,.....	2,887,940,519	58
Amount in Treasury, Coin,.....	158,778,487	45
Currency,.....	72,666,164	98
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury,.....	2,915,615,939	99

Since May first the debt bearing coin interest has increased $61,440,600. The debt bearing currency interest decreased $41,425,945. The matured debt not presented for payment has decreased $29,291,5509, and the debt bearing no interest has increased $368,286. The currency balance has increased $38,827,606 74, while the amount of debt less cash in the Treasury shows a decrease of $5,170,190 99.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—A telegram from Galveston says a letter was received from Queretaro, date not given, reporting that Maximilian and his principal officers gave up their swords to Escobedo himself, and the entire army of Maximilian, with artillery and ammunition wagons, surrendered. The following chiefs are prisoners: Maximilian, Mejia, Castello, Casana, Campos, and Miramon. The latter was captured in the streets of the city shortly after the surrender. Mendez alone is missing. Over two hundred subalterns were also captured. Maximo Camperes is reported by private letter shot on the 16th. Maximilian had a severe attack of dysentery on the evening of the 15th. Private correspondence from San Luis says he has recovered, and was expected at that city, and it is probable he has ere this crossed over into the United States on his return to Austria. It is rumored Lopez had delivered up Fort Cruz. The official report of Escobedo announces the death of Col. Louis Cavillo, of Tolnca, and Col. Miguel Polen Palocio.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—An order was received yesterday from the President, through the Secretary of War, by Gen. Sheridan, directing that all further proceedings in the matter of the Levee Commissioners be suspended; and that Gen. Sheridan report the reasons for his order removing those Commissioners.

Gen. Sheridan, in answer to the Secretary of War in reference to the Levee Commissioners, states as the reasons for abolishing the two former Boards, that the Legislature last winter passed an act continuing the old Levee Board in office, so that four millions appropriated might be disbursed by a Board of rebellious antecedents. After the adjournment, the Governor appointed a Board of his own, in violation of this act, and made the acknowledgement to Gen. Sheridan that his object was to disburse the money in the interest of his own party, by securing for it votes at the time of the election. The old Board refused to turn over its papers to the new Board, and appealed to Gen. Sheridan to sustain it, which he would not do, as the question would then have gone to the courts and taken a year to decide. The State was then overflowed and poor people suffering. To abate this trouble and afford immediate relief, which the honest disbursement of $4,000,000 would give, an order dissolving both Boards was issued.

"I say now, unequivocally, that Governor Wells is a political trickster and a disunionist. I have seen him myself, when I first came to this country, turn out all the Union men who had supported the government, and put in their stead rebel soldiers, some of whom had not doffed the grey uniform. I have seen him again during the month of May, 1866, walking away where I could not find him to give him a guard, instead of coming out as the manly representative of a State, and joining those who were desirous of preserving peace. I have watched him since, and his conduct has been as *sinuous* as the marks left in the dust by the movement of the snake. I say again, that he is dishonest."

General Sheridan also immediately issued an order for the reasons set forth above, removing Governor Wells and appointing Thomas J. Durant. The newly appointed Governor is a native of Louisiana, a prominent lawyer and a staunch Union man.

General Sheridan also issued orders removing the Street Commissioner and appointing Wm. Baker in his place. The cause of removal is neglect of duty and the unclean condition of the city.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—General Sheridan's removal of Governor Wells is commented upon favorably by the press, and appears to be regarded favorably by the majority of the people. Baker, the newly appointed Street Commissioner, is one of the Registers in the First District.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Reception of Chief Justice Chase.

His Address on the Occasion.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 5, 1867.

Chief Justice Chase arrived here this afternoon at four o'clock, and was met at the depot by a delegation of members of the bar, several prominent white Unionists, and about eighteen hundred freedmen. The latter formed a procession, and escorted him through the streets of the city to the Yarborough House, from the balcony of which he was introduced by Mayor Haywood, and addressed a crowd of about three thousand persons, as follows:

"My friends, I thank you for your kind reception in behalf of the citizens of Raleigh, and I rejoice that I am able to meet you now. We have passed through a fiery trial, but have at last found peace, and with peace we have freedom. Rejoicing not only for this freedom, but that I meet you upon an equality with all men equal before the law, let us hope that we may all know how to use this freedom, and let us all, without exception of color, aid in restoring the Government and our whole country. That is and will ever be the wish of my heart. Again, I thank you for your kind reception."

He retired from the balcony, and the crowd burst into vociferous cheers, after which they dispersed.

Indiana County Nominations.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, June 5, 1867.

The Republicans of Indiana county on Tuesday placed in nomination the following ticket:

Assembly—W. C. Gordon and A. W. Kimmell, renominated.

Commissioner—Elliott Ferguson.

Treasurer—John McHenry.

Jury Commissioner—I. M. Watt. A.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5, 1867.

—There is no change in monetary affairs. It is gratifying to learn that the public debt, notwithstanding the diminution in revenue, has been reduced during the past month to the extent of nearly five millions. The receipts from miscellaneous sources far exceeded the expectations of Secretary McCulloch. The unexpected increase occurred at the latter part of the month. The receipts from internal revenue also in the latter part of the month were unexpectedly heavy, amounting to more than two and a half millions of dollars more than Commissioner Rollins had estimated some two weeks ago. The requisitions from the Departments, were much less than the Secretary of the Treasury had reason to expect from indications about a month ago. These unexpected results have left a heavy currency balance and caused also a diminution of the public debt, as before suggested, of between four and five millions of dollars. Up until the foregoing facts were developed, it was supposed the debt would be increased almost as much as it now appears the amounts has been reduced.

—A private dispatch from Washington reports the following changes in the condition of the public debt, as shown by the statement of June 1st, compared with that of May 1st: 5-20's, increase $65,000,000; 7-30's, decrease $37,000,000; Compound Notes, decrease $1,000,000; United States Notes, decrease $1,000,000; Coin Certificates, decrease $2,000,000. The amount of coin in the treasury is stated at $81,000,000, and of currency at $71,000,000, against $85,000,000 May 1st. If this last item, showing an increase of $8,000,000 in the currency balance, be correct, the present condition of the money market is readily accounted for.

—The Railway list to-day, as shown by Mr. Bryan's dispatches, makes the following exhibit:

Michigan Southern,.....	Closed at	68
Cleveland & Pittsburgh,.....	"	75¾
Ft. Wayne & Chicago,.....	"	97
Erie,.....	"	39½
Chicago & Rock Island,.....	"	98
Chicago & Northwestern,.....	"	24½
Chicago & Northwestern preferred,.....	"	58¾
New York Central,.....	"	98¾
Reading,.....	"	104

—The following are the general receipts of the Government (gold and currency) for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, as compared with the previous year:

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Customs,.....	$60,540,774	$47,060,562
Taxes,.....	96,530,011	96,540,000
Miscellaneous,.....	8,210,164	18,907,434
Second Quarter.		
Customs,.....	37,803,027	39,216,258
Taxes,.....	65,706,899	82,966,000
Miscellaneous,.....	7,309,172	18,110,000
Third Quarter.		
Customs,.....	46,130,183	46,645,997
Taxes,.....	49,672,094	67,239,195
Miscellaneous,.....	14,064,730	17,891,401
Total July 1 to March 31,.....	$370,884,640	$425,700,309
Fourth Quarter.		
Customs estimated,.....	40,223,016	46,175,162
Taxes,.....	31,115,449	61,340,000
Miscellaneous,.....	9,778,183	18,810,504
Total,.....	$488,000,000	$555,022,620

Our first estimate, at the beginning of the year, was for a gross revenue of $500,000,000, as against $558,022,620 the year before, viz:

	Estimate.	Actual.
From Customs,.....	$160,000,000	$127,000,000
Taxes,.....	300,000,000	303,000,000
Miscellaneous,.....	40,000,000	40,000,000
Total,.....	$500,000,000	$488,000,000

The expenses of the Government for the fiscal year, now drawing to a close, will probably exceed the estimates from the various departments, submitted to Congress, in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, by at least $37,-791,667. For the three quarters they were as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Total.
War,.....	$15,883,403	$10,463,000	$8,258,000	$34,604,403
Navy,.....	7,878,609	8,347,209	6,853,161	23,078,979
Pen. and Ind.,.....	11,787,975	1,470,604	2,714,046	21,081,625
Civil,.....	6,761,730	12,858,526	6,000,000	25,620,256
Interest,.....	33,963,490	37,789,330	40,000,000	111,752,820
Total,.....	$79,258,934	$86,130,427	$64,721,324	$216,219,665
Probable demands of fourth quarter,.....				100,000,000
Total actual and probable,.....				$316,219,665
Deficiency estimated for in December,1866,.....				316,128,675
Excess of expenditure,.....				$37,791,007

* Partly estimated.

This would still leave $125,780,315 out of the revenues of the year as applicable to the reduction of the principal of the public debt. In the first ten months of the year the total of the debt was actually reduced as follows:

Public debt July 1, 1866,.....	$2,650,538,390
Public debt May 1, 1867,.....	2,520,780,000
Reduction in ten months,.....	$129,757,234

MILWAUKEE FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 3, 1867.

The Wheat and Flour market during the past week has been marked by important fluctuations, having a general tendency downward, with unfrequent and temporary pulsations of improvement. With the decline in Wheat the demand for grain forwarded to this market has continued to be large, and the steady influx has knocked the bottom out of many a calculation. From highest to lowest, prices in Wheat have receded from 8@9c per bu., with a slight revival at the eleventh hour, which brought it up to $2 35. Our surroundings guarantee no permanent improvement, and we are as patient as possible in these times of unsatisfactory markets, that all the East finds stability and gives us a firmness which unassisted we are unable to establish; the various influences working against us being that in the way of foreign receipts, Pacific supplies, reduced economy of consumption, and the hope of an early return from the more Southern markets, to say the least, induces a feeling of uncertainty worse almost than absolute decline.

The flour market has weakened too, and partly in consequence of foundations in the East, and partly in sympathy with the declining condition of the Wheat market, has declined in the past week from $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl. This decline has been general throughout all grades, from the best to the lowest qualities. Transactions have been light, and buyers little disposed to part with their property at declining prices; buyers holding off for a further decline. As to advances, they seem to be based upon so many contingencies that the realization of them seems problematic, to say the least. Much depends upon whether the supply, which lately has been quite liberal, will be forwarded from California, and what effect upon the market at reduced rates, can be continued in such quantities as to make the Eastern markets in a measure independent of the West, and fill all needs, foreign and domestic, up to the time of the new crop harvest. The present Eastern supply is in excess of the current wants of the market; and with the approach of warm weather, there can be no inclination to increase stocks but rather to diminish them. With prices above an export limit, closing off business in that direction which might draw off the supply, there seems to be potent reasons against an advance in breadstuffs; yet these speculations may be all in vain, and the market advance to prices for which it would be hard to give an explanation.

The report of crops from all sections is generally favorable, and the prospect of an abundant harvest, (far off, it is true,) gratifies producer and consumer. The high prices of wheat induced liberal planting of spring wheat, and the warm weather growth is probably larger in the northwest than any year before. The backwardness of the spring has retarded considerably the growth of grain, yet the strength is in planting, and the unfavorable weather of the first part of the season will develop it vigorously with the warm days, and protect it against the ravages of insects hereafter. Corn planting is back-ward, but will progress rapidly with settled weather. We give the following quotations of our markets to-day, though they will hardly be useful when you receive this letter. Wheat irregular and lower; No. 1 in store $2 40; No. 2, $2 32@2 36; No. 3, $2 05. Flour dull and very heavy; city double extra, $12 00@13 00; country do. $10 25@11 00; extra $10 00@10 50; oats dull and nominally lower at 66c for No. 1. Corn quiet at $1 06 for No. 1 old; 97c for new. Rye unchanged at $1 34.

Receipts of wheat during the past week, amount to 156,866 bushels; corn, 17,000; oats, 96,341 bushels shipped, leaving a remainder in store somewhere in the neighborhood of 280,000 bushels.

Very Respectfully,

MOWRY, CHURCH & BELL.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Flour dull and drooping; superfine $7 00@8 00. Wheat heavy; Pennsylvania red $2 75. Corn declined 2c; sales 15,000 bushels yellow at $1 10. Oats steady at 82c. Whiskey nominal. Linseed oil $1 40, and firm.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867.

Our markets are well supplied with the various articles entering into daily family consumption. Prices have generally declined for all sorts of vegetation, Butter and Flour. We quote the retail prices of choice articles as follows:

Wheat loaf, each,.....	10	Dyspepsia Crackers ₱ lb.,.....	16
Rye "	10	Cream "	40
Boston Crackers, ₱ lb.,.....	16	Graham Wafer, "	17
Wine "	17	Milk Biscuit, "	17
Soda "	16	Ginger Snaps, "	25
Oyster "	16	Butter "	25
Water "	15	Almond Nuts, "	25
Butter "	16	Cold Water Cr'kr'lm'l "	16
Sugar "	17	Cracker Meal "	15
Graham "	10	Grahams "	20
Abernathie "	20		

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, print, ₱ lb.,.....	28	Eggs, hen, ₱ doz.,.....	20@25
" Prime Roll,.....	20	Eggs, geese, ₱ doz.,.....	50
" Common,.....	16@18	Cheese, Factory,.....	20
Pine Apple Cheese ₱ lb.,.....	40	Cheese, Goshen,.....	25
		Cheese, com'n Ohio,.....	20

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon,.....	10@12	Shad, each,.....	50@75
White Fish,.....	10@12	Perch, ₱ lb.,.....	12@15
Salt White Fish,.....	8@10	Salmon, "	20
Black Bass,.....	10@12	Halibut, "	20@25
Suckers, "	6@8	Herring, "	6@8
Catfish, "	10		

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry, ₱ lb.,.....	10	Mackerel, No. 2 large	2 25
Lobsters, 2's, ₱ can,.....	50	Oysters, half can,.....	10@50
each,.....		Oysters, full can,.....	20@50
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can,.....	40	White Fish, ₱ lb.,.....	10@12
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can, 2 lbs.,.....	50	Salmon, smoked,.....	40
Tongues, ₱ lb.,.....	12	Salmon, pickled,	
Mackerel, No. 1 shore ₱ bbl.,.....	$ 75	Herring, "	25
Mackerel, No. 1 shore in kits,.....	$ 2 75	Herring, ₱ doz.	25

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Extra Family,.....		Corn Starch, ₱ paper,	15
Fancy Family, $16 00 to 16 50		Farina, ₱ paper,.....	20
Extra Family, in bags, 4 20		Hominy, ₱ lb.,.....	10
Self raising, ₱ 12 lb.,.....	1	Indian Meal, ₱ bush.:	1 25
bag,.....	1 20	Oatmeal, ₱ lb.,.....	10
		Sago ₱ lb.,.....	8

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC, DRY.

Apples ₱ lb.,.....	10	Prunes (eating),.....	50
Almonds,.....	50 to 75	Peaches,.....	40
Cocoa Nuts, each,.....	15 to 20	Brazil Nuts,.....	40
Raisins ₱ lb.,.....	20 to 30	Filberts,.....	30
Peaches,.....	15 to 20	Currants,.....	20
English Walnuts,.....	30	Dates,.....	40 to 50
Peanuts ₱ qt.,.....	10	Figs,.....	30 to 40
Dried Cherries,.....	25	Citrons ₱ lb.,.....	30
Pitted Cherries,.....	40		

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, ETC.

Apples ₱ bbl.,.....	$ 4 00	Peaches ₱ lb. cans,.....	30
Lemons ₱ doz.,.....	50	Assorted Jellies in	
Green corn, Winslow,.....	20	tumblers,.....	30@40
Strawber's, 2's ₱ cans	40	Pickles, in Jars,.....	30@50
Pickled do.,.....	30	Ketchup, ₱ bottle,.....	25@30
Pears, "	50,60,75	Salad oil,.....	50
Peaches, ½ by	30@40	Sauces, "	50,60,75
Peaches, 3 lb. cans,.....	50	Quinces, ₱ lb.,.....	30@40
		Oranges, ₱ doz.,.....	1 00
		Pineapples, each,.....	25 to 50

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio ₱ lb.,.....	30	Soda ₱ lb.,.....	20
Roasted Rio ₱ lb.,.....	35	Candles, star ₱ lb.,.....	30
Java,.....	40	" tallow,.....	12½
Mocha,.....	50	Lard ₱ lb.,.....	15@18
African ₱ lb.,.....	20	Rice, Island ₱ lb.,.....	12
Sugar, brown ₱ lb.,.....	15	Rice, Carolina,.....	20
light,.....	15@16	Salt, table ₱ bx.,.....	20
" crush'd and powdered,.....	18	Starch ₱ lb.,.....	12@15
Molasses, Porto Rico,.....	80@1 00	Macaroni, Italian ₱ lb.,.....	25
New Orleans,.....	1 10	Do. American,.....	20
Syrup,.....	80@1 00	Vermicelli,.....	20
Sorghum,.....	80@ 90	Syrups, Stewart's	1 75
Tea, Oolong,.....	$ 1	" Superfine,.....	1 50
Eng. Breakfast		" Imperial,.....	1 30
do. ₱ lb.,.....	1@1 75	" Common,.....	1 00
Eng. Souchong,.....	1@1 50	Maple sugar,	
Young Hyson,.....	1@2 00	granulated, new	18
Gunpowder,.....	1 50	Shaker corn, ₱ lb.,.....	25
Imperial,.....	1 50		

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, ex cut ₱ lb.,.....	20@25	Leg of Mutton, ₱ lb.,.....	15
Rib Roast, do ₱ lb.,.....	20@25	Fore Quarter, ₱ lb.,.....	10@12½
Round ₱ lb.,.....	15@20	Veal Cutlets, ₱ lb.,.....	20
Chuck Rib, ₱ lb.,.....	12@15	do do	20
Plate and Navel ₱ lb.,.....	12	Roast Veal, ₱ lb.,.....	12@15
Liver ₱ lb.,.....	5@6	Stewing Veal, ₱ lb.,.....	12@15
Corned Beef,.....	25	Sausages, each,.....	5@10
Pork, ₱ lb.,.....	15	Sweet breads ₱ pair,.....	10@25
Mutton Chops,.....	15@20	Hearts (sheep) each,.....	5
Suet, ₱ lb.,.....	12½@15	Calves heads, each,.....	12½@15
Liver Pudding,.....	10		

MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

Dried Beef, ₱ lb.,.....	28	Hogs' Heads, ₱ lb.,.....	10
Breakfast bacon,.....	25	Do Tongues, smok-	
Ham,.....	17 to 18	ed, each,.....	75 to 1 00
Sugar Hams,.....	20	Sausages ₱ lb.,.....	20
Shoulders,.....	12½ to 15	Pigs feet, ₱ set,.....	25 to 30
Pickled Pork,.....	10	Bologna,.....	20
Corned Beef,.....	10 to 15	Sliced Ham, ₱ lb.,.....	35

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dressed Chickens, ₱ pair,.....	75 to 1 50	Spring Chickens, ₱ pair,.....	50@$1 00
		Turkeys, each,.....	1 50 to 2 50

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

Cinnamon, ₱ lb.,.....	$1 00	Cayenne, ₱ lb.,.....	$1 00
Alspice, ₱ lb.,.....	60	Mace, ₱ lb.,.....	2 00
Pepper, ₱ lb.,.....	60	Nutmegs, ₱ lb.,.....	2 00
Cloves, ₱ lb.,.....	75	Mustard, ₱ lb.,.....	2 00
Pepper, ₱ lb.,.....	75	Ginger, ₱ lb.,.....	75

SUNDRIES.

Brooms, each,.....	25 to 50	Apple butter, ₱ gal.	50 to 75
Pickles, ₱ doz.,.....	15@20	Canton Ginger, ₱	
Baking Powders, ₱ paper,.....	30 to 40	lb.,.....	30
Bluing, ₱ box,.....	25	Spiced Salmon, ₱ can,.....	2 25
Butter's Extract, ₱ bottle,.....	30 to 40	Blair's Liquid Concentrated Lye, ₱ box,.....	25
Chocolate, ₱ lb.,.....	25	Bed cords (Manilla), each,.....	70
Blacking, ₱ box, Washing Powder, ₱ lb.,.....	15	Bed Cords (Hemp) each,.....	90
Wooden Bkts, each,	30 to 40	Wheaten Grits,	
Tubs, each,.....	30 to 175	(Hecker's) ₱ pkg.	25
Pails, each,.....	30 to 50	Farina, ₱ lb.,.....	10
Vinegar, ₱ gallon,.....	50	Schmeerkase, ₱ pt.	10
Coal, ₱ bushel,.....	10	Scotch pins, ₱ doz.	20

VEGETABLES, BERRIES, ETC.

Horse rad'sh, ₱ lb.	5 to 10	Shivets, ₱ bunch,.....	5
Parsnips, ₱ bunch,.....	5	Cabbages, ₱ head,.....	5 to 10
Carrots, ₱ bunch,.....	5	Rhubarb, ₱ doz.,.....	50 to 60
Turnips, ₱ bushel,.....	50	Onions, new, ₱ bh	4 to 5
Turnips, ₱ half peck	10	Onions, new, ₱ bunch,.....	5
Beets, ₱ qt. peck,.....	10	Onions, ₱ half peck,.....	10
Soup beans, ₱ qt.,..	10 to 12½	New peas, in pods,	
Shelled beans, ₱ qt.	10 to 12	₱ half peck,.....	50
Radishes, ₱ bunch,..	5 to 7	Gooseberries, ₱ qt.	15
Lettuce, ₱ bunch,....	5 to 7	Currants, ₱ qt.,.....	15
Potatoes, ₱ half peck,.....	10	Strawberries, ₱ qt.	15
Potatoes, ₱ bush.	15@20	Mint, ₱ bunch,.....	5
Parsley, ₱ bunch	5	₱ half peck,.....	50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PIT

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
Six copies of twenty, per year.....10 00
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club. 1 50

GENERAL SHERMAN has gone to take personal command of the operations against the Indians. It is clear that the General experiences more difficulty with them than he did with the rebels. He hesitates to adopt the only effective mode of warfare, though convinced that little will be accomplished until it is done.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS intends to reside at St. Catherines, Canada West. It will strike some persons as somewhat singular that he should make this choice, unless some special reason determines him. If such a reason exists, it must relate to the rebellion and his personal fortunes, and may be summed up by the simple declaration that he deems himself better off out than he would be in the United States. Such caution evinces consciousness of danger—a knowledge of reasons for apprehending something unpleasant. It is scarcely to be questioned that he knows the extent of his crime, and his movements indicate that he fears justice.

THE editor of the *Tribune*, in his issue of the 31st, says:

"We have not or received letters from many Southern Radicals within the last fortnight, not one of whom expressed even a doubt that the liberation of Jefferson Davis has immensely contributed to the ad ifference and triumph of Republican principles at the South. So long as the chief of the defunct Confederacy was in prison, awaiting trial as a felon, every ex-rebel felt that any approach toward the Republicans on his part was a virtual betrayal of his late leader. Pride and Honor alike pleaded with him against any concession to Northern ideas and requirements. It is different now."

So much for the South. How does the case stand in the North? At how much expense has the work of "conciliation" been carried on in the South? Has not—taking the country as a whole—more been lost than gained by it? Having thus "conciliated" the South, what is to be done to "conciliate" the North?

A CINCINNATI special to the Chicago *Tribune* embodies in a sentence what he says is a good deal talked, touching the next Presidential ticket. He says:

"The favorite ticket is Grant for President and Wade for Vice President. To the objection that both candidates are Western men, it is replied that Ohio is no longer a Western, but is now a central State, and that such a ticket would unite every shade of Republicanism in its support, and could not be defeated by any combination of Copperheads, Conservatives, and reconstructed rebels. It is furthermore agreed that the Vice President, the next time, must be a man who can be trusted, as the Republican party cannot afford to be again Tylerized. It is asserted that General Grant will be a candidate for the next Presidency, and that there is no man whom he would prefer to have on the same ticket with himself than the stern old Ben Wade, now acting Vice President, both the most conspicuous and among the leading Ohio politicians at the present time."

THIS week will witness an unexampled assemblage in Paris of crowned heads, besides BISMARCK, who, it is said, will accompany KING WILLIAM, to visit the man they have done more to dwarf than all the rest of Europe. They will come to see the Exposition, and perhaps to renew the expression of their great anxiety to see a general disarmament secured—when all the while each will be, as he has for some time been—busy arming as for an immediate war. Curious reading would be the telegrams to and from the different rulers concerning affairs at home. We can imagine each returning from a disarmament conference to receive and send telegrams about pushing on the work of arming as fast as possible. Who doubts it?

MR. GREELEY was so much annoyed at those who criticised his action at Richmond, that he called them "fools," "narrow-minded blockheads," and the like. But how much more annoyed must he be with those who have volunteered to defend him by charging that those who dissent from his course are sympathizers with ANDREW JOHNSON, in fact but little better than rebels? A close-fitting accusation is bad, but to be defended by a blockhead is worse. From what we know of MR. GREELEY we hazard little in saying that he will be strongly moved to transfer his epithets from his accusers and apply to this class of defenders the terms "fools," "narrow-minded blockheads," unless, indeed, he can invent other phrases wherewith to suitably express the supreme contempt he must feel for them.

WE read in the city papers about thousands of men out of work and living wretchedly from hand to mouth—bread and provisions being at unheard of prices. In the papers published in half-a-dozen States in the west and representing as much more of territory not yet in the family of States, we read of the vast tracts of the richest land ever offered to man to cultivate, cheap in price and extremely fertile. We presume some such state of things as this will always exist, but can there be nothing done to lessen the inequality, by transferring from the cities some portion of the crowds of consumers to where they will become producers, and whereby the unnatural state of things be partially, at least, relieved? The subject is worthy of the best statesmanship of the land, and no subject can more profitably engage the attention of those members of Congress who have in view something besides political intrigue and the increase of their pay.

THE rebel agents in England, FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., say they will pay sixteen or seventeen shillings on the pound, out of their foreign estate, it is presumed—the virtual seizure of their property in the South, by the Federal Government, cutting off expectation in that quarter. The misfortunes of this house will excite little sympathy for them, though some of their victims may be worthy of it. It is asserted that their operations went beyond the ordinary limits of rebellion and of contraband trade. They had much to do in Liverpool with the pirate ships *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*, and with raising money and bogus cotton loans for prosecuting the war upon the very life of their own Government. Not only was the Charleston branch of this house active in bringing about the rebellion, but was its most important support throughout. In an important sense it organized and prosecuted the rebellion, and whenever South-side history is written out complete, it will be found on nothing did DAVIS & Co. so much rely as this house, for whose misfortunes few loyal men anywhere will particularly lament.

PURITAN AND JESUIT.

We have not succeeded entirely in our endeavors to enlighten and reform the *Post* in the use of the term Puritan. It seems to have a characteristic and hereditary dislike of both light and change. The persistence of the *Post* in applying this epithet, as a term of reproach, to the Republican party, might throw us into a doubt whether our neighbor is the organ of a political party or of a religious sect, if we did not know it was a little of both, and that the use of the word Puritan was employed chiefly in the latter capacity. So used, the name is not nearer to a correct application than if we should designate our neighbor's political sentiments, associates and designs, by the well-known name of Jesuit. The Jesuits, we believe, have had about as much to do with politics as the Puritans, and have as active a hand in them now. When the *Post*, therefore, applies the term *Puritan* to the Union party, it is not to be understood as speaking politically, but only in an ecclesiastical capacity, for the Puritans have never, in all past history, had the Democrats opposed to them—being the greatest Democrats themselves that the world had ever seen—but the Jesuits have been always opposed to them, and opposed to them because they were Democrats.

We deem it no more than just to say thus much, since we deprecate above all things the appeals to religious prejudices in political matters. This covert method of arraying the prejudices of a class which knows nothing of history, against the Union party, by the bandying of an epithet odious only to the ignorance of that class, has been a favorite method of late. It has come into use since the rebellion began, and it gives evidence of the proverbial sagacity of those invisible politicians who are always ready to fish in disturbed waters, and one of whose fixed maxims is, *Divide et impera*—distract and rule. To this origin we trace the use of the term Puritan in the recent politics of this country. And we deprecate it as not only a barefaced falsifying of history, since Puritans have been distinguished for their Democratic sentiments, but also as a covert and deceitful attempt, Jesuit fashion, to enlist support to a political party through the impulse of a religious or sectarian policy. To this we believe the large majority of American Democrats are as much opposed as ourselves. And we believe, also, they would be as far as ourselves from arraying themselves against the historic Puritan—the great ensample of Democracy in the old world and the new.

BEWARE OF FALSE DOCTRINE.

The law says treason, like killing, may be punished by death. No one has yet pretended that killing is an offense that ever outlaws; that is, the killer, after the lapse of two years cannot be tried for the killing; but it *is* pretended that, because two years have gone by since he was caught, it would not be the thing to do to try DAVIS for treason. If it is not squarely maintained that if ever DAVIS was guilty of treason the offense has outlawed, that is the substance of the DAVIS bailing plea, and it is what its defenders mean. It goes well with the earlier one that the South had a right to secede, and that it were better to let her go than to undertake forcibly to keep her in the Union. MR. BUCHANAN, no doubt, considers the outlawing idea an excellent one to keep company with his anti-coercion doctrine. It is to this that the defenders of the bailing of DAVIS are necessarily brought. Although indignation, because DAVIS is free, is a natural feeling, say they, yet it will not do to carry it to extremes—a healthy sentiment, but impracticable to carry out.

This sounds wonderfully like the BUCHANAN-DAVIS Doctrine, that though it is natural to desire to have force used to keep the Union whole, really, you can't do it. Abstractly, say the bailing apologists, the bailing was an unpleasant piece of business to those who suffer their prejudices about Andersonville and Libby to get the better of their judgment; but it is a matter not to be thought of in that way; and there is no sense in protesting. People should be careful how they permit their feelings to get the letter of their reason in thinking of it. Protesting against letting DAVIS off, says the apologist, while in one sense it does credit to men's spirit and springs from a sort of honest patriotism like many ridiculous things emanating from a good sentiment, it is, nevertheless, a kind of thing that should not be carried too far, but kept within healthy bounds.

This is the kind of doctrine which has come to be preached in this land—in the ears of fathers and mothers and orphans, whose grief for the victims of Andersonville and a hundred battle-fields is still fresh; in the face of the dreadful consequences, daily and hourly impressing themselves on our understanding,—and long to continue—to our country, of the causeless and wicked rebellion; in the face of the fact that, in whatever light it is viewed, the attempt to destroy the Union was the most stupendous crime and unpardonable wickedness recorded in history. That participants in the crime should preach and perhaps believe in the bailing and setting free doctrine, is not wonderful—but it is amazing that here in the North—right in our own midst—there should be found those wrong hearted or wrong headed enough to advocate it. Nevertheless so it is—a fact involving no peril, however, so long as the public mind is awake and prepared to deal, as it has done in the past, with false doctrines and preachers according to their deserts.

SOMETHING ABOUT ORGANS.

According to a class of political philosophers, everywhere to be found, the success of a party depends on its having an organ, and it is nothing but modesty, it is to be presumed, that prevents them from affirming that the organship should center in themselves,—and even this restraint is sometimes thrown off, either in the spirit of patriotism or because of an apprehension that the merits of the aspirants will not be known unless they themselves declare them.

In this view of the subject, the Republican party in the city of New York must be in a condition little less than hopeless. The *Tribune* some time since repudiated the appellation, and begged to be called anything but a party organ; for, with its ideas of journalism, should such a stigma attach to it all hope of influence, respectability and success would vanish forever. The *Times* only wished to be permitted to support the party, its principles and candidates; at different periods the strength and value of its advocacy have been widely acknowledged; but at no moment in its existence would its editor have deemed the suspicion that his paper was or desired to become the organ of a party other than a great misfortune. And so, too, the *Post* and—in its better days—the *Commercial Advertiser;* their views of respectability and independence never tolerated the idea of organship.

The time was, in the low stages of journalism, when things were different and a newspaper was but a machine—a mere instrument used at will by ambitious leaders—a thing of convenience, without individuality or independence—an organ, indeed, in about the same sense as is the wheezy concern carried around by a man whose monkey in a red cap is the superior. It is only in quarters where journalism is at a low stage, the old slavish idea of party organship is thought of—an idea at once degrading, because it presupposes the absence of independence, the utterance of such views only as the schemes of men or purposes of the hour necessitate, and consequently the rejection of ideas and principles in their broad applicability to government, the public weal and particular measures. Men incapable of thinking for themselves may need an organ to instruct them how to act. In these days, when the great mass of the people are intelligent and read for instruction—not information—equally free to accept or reject, according to their judgment, there is little need for organs. Something higher and better is expected; and wherever journalism has been lifted from the rut where it so long languished—when newspapers were only too happy to be styled organs—something higher is realized in the free and intelligent discussion of men and measures, the advocacy of ideas—with independence, under a conscientious sense of duty, to dissent from whatever's not right, whether it be in one party or another. In this way only can a journal be of real service to a party, prove itself worthy of confidence, or achieve permanent success.

THE UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS.

Some little debating has been indulged in Chicago papers in relation to the influence that slavery had in producing the separation in the Presbyterian Church. As a mere historical question it is, perhaps, well enough to have the matter settled, but whether the slavery sentiment prevailed more in the one part or the other is a question which should afford no obstacle or embarrassment to the consideration of the plan of union now contemplated. Prior to the separation in 1837, the sentiment of the Church on this subject was divided, there being both pro-slavery and anti-slavery sentiment in the class favoring Old School views, and also in that favoring the opposite. It is alleged that Dr. BAXTER, referring to the exscinding act, which virtually effected the separation, said that it freed the Old School from the abolitionists. But it might have been said with equal truth, that it did not free the New School from all the pro-slavery men, for these, a number of years later, left the New School, at the Assembly in Cleveland, under the leading of Dr. Ross, if we recollect rightly.

The prominent occasion of the separation consisted of three points. The first was a difference in doctrinal sentiments, chiefly in relation to what was denominated New Haven divinity. The second was, the mode of conducting benevolent operations, whether by the church or by voluntary societies. And the third was the subject of slavery. On the last point the difference was one of degree. If one was *so*—meaning anti-slavery—the other was *more so*. And, if slavery be the definer, it was still so and more so, only in reversed order. But the abolition of slavery has removed this ground of controversy. And as the churches have become of one mind and practice on the subject of church and society operations, the debate on that point is superceded. So that nothing is left to perpetuate the division upon, but doctrinal opinions. And, although even there, the material is thought by many to be greatly diminished, yet some are disposed to make the most of what there is.

The union has, however, thus far since the effort to effect it began, progressed as fast and as smoothly as any one expected. The current in that direction is strong. The New School Assembly has adopted the plan proposed, and the Old School Assembly have approved the action of the committee that formed it. In this condition the project awaits the discussion and thought of another year.

A FREE LEGISLATURE.

The people of the State are not too busy in their accustomed avocations to forget that the time for agreeing upon men to represent them in the Legislature is not far off. Nor have they forgotten who last fall were elected on Free Railroad pledges, but betrayed them after they reached Harrisburg. We may assume that the people of Pennsylvania do not intend to be betrayed a second time,—that those Senators and members who last winter proved weak or faithless will not be permitted to take a second hand at that game, unless they are stronger than the people.

While it is true that the election of new men may not result, in every instance, in securing the best legislation possible, it is clear enough that the re-election of those who last winter contributed, directly or indirectly, to defeat the wishes of the people, and saddle the State with a mass of legislation either unnecessary or positively hurtful, is not the course to pursue. Every constituency knows whether or not they had faithful representatives last winter; and it is to be hoped that in selecting men to go to Harrisburg next winter they will act without fear or favor,—reject the faithless and reward the faithful.

The time has indeed come when the people must look to their own interests in their own way—lay on the shelf, or continue to support public men, according as they have acted. Considering how plenty promises were last fall, and how freely they were broken in the winter, something better should be sought after—and there can be hardly anything better than men whose established characters utterly forbid the idea of falsehood, corruption or participation in any way in those practices which have brought the Legislature into disrepute. The indisposition of men of this description to go to Harrisburg is well understood, but it must be conceded that this indisposition should no longer excuse them. Let the people select such men as they want, and having found place them in nomination. In no other way will they be able to secure a Free Railroad Law or such other legislation as they deem essential for their welfare, and at the same time keep from the statute book laws which every winter are enacted for no other purpose, seemingly, than to afflict them. The question is, Shall we have a Free Legislature in the interest of the People?

THE LAW OF THE DAVIS CASE.

By the law enacted March 2, 1793, bail for appearance in any Court of the United States is authorized, with the express exception of cases where the "punishment for the offense may be death." But by the law of July 17, 1862, it is provided "that every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death." Evidently this brings the case of DAVIS under the provision of the law of 1793, forbidding bail; for his offense, if he were convicted on the indictment, would be punishable with death. But as the law of 1862 allows the offense to be punishable by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, it is claimed that this alternative provision takes the case out from under the prohibition of the law of 1793, and admits of releasing the prisoner under bail. This, however, is mere sophistry, for as there is no disputing that the offense charged on DAVIS *may be* punished with death on his conviction, notwithstanding the alternative admitted in the discretion of the Court, his case comes clearly within the prohibition of bail by the law of 1793.

As to the fact of treason having been committed by DAVIS, before the passage of the act of 1862, in levying war against the United States, there can be no doubt. And the effort to elude responsibility for that, on the statute of limitations, or the elapse of three years since the crime was committed, is palpably a quibble of legal adroitness, as much as the attempt to make his crime, since that date, a mere aiding of the rebellion—an offense less than treason—and so bailable, as being not punishable with death.

From a glance at the laws and the procedure in the case, it looks as if there had been a great success of professional sharpness, and that, obtained somehow with remarkable ease. The prisoner, however, is gone, and whether the law has been wisely and well applied or not, it is scarcely probable that the discretion of the Court will ever have the critical discrimination to make, with his consent, whether he shall suffer the penalty of death or only fine and imprisonment. The head traitor having escaped, it seems sufficiently farcical to try the virtue of the law on the tail, JOHN SURRATT.

MAKING JOY IN THE SOUTH.

MR. GREELEY congratulates himself that the course he has lately pursued in reference to MR. DAVIS, has had a most conciliatory effect on the people of the Southern States, and that the evidence of it is given in many letters received by him from that quarter. The Richmond *Enquirer* celebrated the action of MR. GREELEY, in the same strain and on the same ground, but at the same time demonstrated that it felt no such influence itself, by indulging, without any softening or mitigation, the same vituperative style and the same unfriendly sentiments toward Northern people and measures, that it had before.

It was just so, too, last year, when the Conservative party was formed. It was to inaugurate the political millenium, and the chief-priests, officiating on the famous occasion, went nearly into hysterics, certainly dramatics, of joy in the anticipation.

But what is the ground of this conciliation? Why, simply that the several movements—the Conservative and MR. GREELEY's—were concessions to the party lately warring against the Union. So the loyal people wisely judged of the attempt made in Philadelphia to cheat them out of the fruits of their hard-earned victory. And so they judge of MR. GREELEY's *conciliatory* romancing. That he should receive letters from the South expressive of great satisfaction and complacency, is just as natural and just as logical a consequence, as that the Conservative should have been hailed as the champion of the adherents of the lost cause. It is not strange. But it is strange that a man of his acuteness should adduce their gratification as evidence that his action was judicious and right, or that their conciliatory sentiments were disposed to crystalize around it, in any forms favorable to true loyalty, like his own.

THE UNION IN THE O. S. ASSEMBLY.

Some favorable progress has been made at the Old School Assembly, in Cincinnati, in this interesting negotiation. The Assembly are, however, not yet, at our latest accounts, up to the New School, which promptly approved the basis or plan that was proposed by the joint committee. In the Old School this Basis was committed to a committee, from which, after deliberation two reports were received, one from the majority and the other from the minority. The former was the one understood to represent the views of those most favorable to the Union. The discussion appears to have been free and spirited, as well as highly courteous. But although exhaustive of the strength of speakers and the time of the Assembly, the debate appears not to have exhausted the subject or the stock of speeches.

Seeing this to be "the situation," a judicious gentleman, DR. BREED, of Philadelphia, made a proposition that if the *other* side would forbear further debate, *his* colleagues, who "had about a dozen speeches of an hour each to make, would suppress theirs," in order to come to a vote at once. In view of a reserve corps of such formidable proportions, both sides acceded to the proposition with the greatest alacrity. The question was on the adoption of the *minority* report. Just at this time a motion was made to lay this question on the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided to lay the question on the table, by a vote of 144 yeas to 68 nays.

Then the question on the *majority* report was taken up. After some amendments, embodying an intimation that the Assembly do not at present express approbation or disapprobation of the Basis, in its details, the Report of the majority of the committee was agreed to, only some half a dozen voices voting nay. The subject, therefore, is left to the consideration of the Church, and in the hands of the committee for negotiation with the committee of the New School for another year, when further, and perhaps final, action will be taken. Here ended the action of the Assembly, on Wednesday evening, after a consideration of two or three days.

THE recent elections in Kentucky are to be brought before the Congressional Committee on Elections, on the charges that the men elected were not loyal during the war, and that rebels voted with perfect freedom.

THOSE of the Strakosch Troupe who were injured by the late accident, will sue the Great Eastern Railroad Company for $10,000 damages. Notwithstanding their injuries they filled their regular engagement in Cincinnati.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that in England butchers were once prohibited from sitting on juries in cases of life and death, and that the man who howls for the blood of Jeff. Davis, is too near a butcher to sit on a jury, even on a case of petit larceny.

IT is suggested that when Gen. Breckinridge returns to this country, according to the invitations extended to him, he had better keep out of Richmond, as the people there do not forgive him for burning a great part of their city without cause or provocation.

TIME was when the motto was, "No compromise with traitors." Now the motto and the practice is—"Bail out all the traitors who are so unlucky as to be in jail." According to Sir Oracle whoever dissens from this is for Andrew Johnson—and who dares to dispute *him?*

JOHN RANDOLPH emancipated his slaves, settled them on land of their own, in Ohio. The Judge of their District says, there never was one of them before him for any violation of law. They are peaceable, law-abiding, industrious and thrifty; conscientious, kindly and courteous, commanding the respect of their neighbors, in the strongly Democratic county of Mercer.

WARD BEECHER says he can give no spiritual help to a man who gorges and oppresses his stomach. He cannot remove obstructions between a man's soul and his God, unless he can control his habits of eating. It is doubtful if there is not more injury done to the race by intemperance in eating, than by strong drink.

A DEMOCRATIC candidate for alderman in Washington solicited the votes of his colored friends, and they said to him, "What does your official record show that you have done for the advancement or even for securing justice to the colored people?" He could not remember, and they did not promise to vote as he wished.

THE Easy Chair of *Harper*, regrets for Lamartine that he did not die in the night time of '45, and compares his bragging exploits with the life of Walter Scott, who devoted himself to paying old debts, and clearing his encumbered estate, and died in the struggle, leaving the world to feel that it had lost a benefactor.

A LANDLORD in New York has been fined $50 and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, in the penitentiary for neglecting to furnish a tenement house with proper means of ventilation. The Sun says the law is very rigid, requiring landlords to furnish tenements with fire escapes and other means of health and safety, and that the authorities have become earnest in their determination to enforce the law.

TIMELY CAUTION.—Persons of an ardent temperament, inclined to denounce the "bailment" of Davis as an outrage, are cautioned against permitting their "indignation" to go to "excess," but to keep it "within certain limits," otherwise the "healthful influence may be" lost. Considering the almost universal tendency to this sort of excess, it was kind in the oracle to say so.

A PRELIMINARY payment on the Dunderberg was made, it is said, about a fortnight ago. There is reason to believe that the builders will realize from *three to three and a quarter millions* of dollars. It is understood that the purchase of one of the smaller United States iron-clads, now in European waters, has been completed for the same government, and that further sums of Exchange, equivalent to £200,000 sterling, are soon to be drawn on this account.

THE very latest nugget brought up from the depths of that wisdom whereof common minds are in blissful ignorance, is that they who condemn Horace Greeley for the part he took in the "bailment" of Davis are actuated by friendship for Andrew Johnson and his policy! It is true that to all minds this may not be quite as clear as a quill, nevertheless Sir Oracle says so, and it is the business of no man to doubt. "It is re-cord-ed!"

THE society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in New York, have ordered provision to be made for drinking fountains before the dog days set in. Some time since an order was forwarded to a Philadelphia firm to manufacture a number of iron fountains, which are to be put up about the first of next month in several of the most public places. These conveniences will be so arranged as to supply from different elevations, without waste of water, first the public, next horses, and lastly dogs.

LEADING Fenians protest against the latest canard of the New York *Herald*, purporting to be a full list of the Fenian war material now stored and preparing in New York. It is authoritatively declared that all the formidable extent of brazen field-pieces and munitions of war, big and little, has only the foundation of a brazen reporter manufacturing news to order. The McDermott foundry, on Eighteenth street, so circumstantially described in the sketch, as turning out tons of shot and shell daily, is of a piece with the rest of the story.

JOHN JAY, the President of the Loyal League, in New York, has a tolerable reputation for soundness on the questions of the day, but according to Sir Oracle, he is, after all, a sympathizer with Andrew Johnson; and that is the reason why he, with a good many others called Mr. Greeley to account for the part he took in the "bailment." It is painful to reflect how many enemies in disguise there are! But how lucky that we have one man long-headed enough to pick them out at a glance!

THE London *Post* commenting on the release of Jeff. Davis on bail, remarks that although he failed in establishing the "independence of the South," he "will in future times take the highest rank among American statesmen." The ability he displayed and all his acts are extolled to the highest. The *Post* quite naturally concludes Davis "failed in one of the noblest tasks man ever set himself," and necessarily has a high opinion of those Northern Radicals who volunteered to bail him.

THE peach growers of Maryland and Delaware have held a meeting to ascertain the probable quantity of peaches that will be shipped this season, and to make arrangements for the transportation by rail to market. Remarks were made by several gentlemen from Delaware, as well as from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the opinion expressed that the crop would be an abundant one, failures being confined to some few localities. The number of baskets to be shipped by railroad were variously estimated, from a million to a million and a half.

THERE is a loud demand from Virginia for teachers both from the white and colored people. The Superintendent of Education has on file applications of this kind from more than one hundred different localities in the State, representing above fifty counties. In many places school houses have been erected by the efforts of the colored people alone; in others, aided by the whites; which are standing empty for want of teachers to occupy them. The two hundred teachers already at work in the State are supported by charitable associations at the North, and their resources do not enable them to enlarge the number.

Defeat the Cholera.

Now that the cholera excitement is coming, it is well to remember that inhalation of poisonous gases, causes the disease to spread. The authorities should provide that every sink or drain, into which night soil escapes, shall be supplied with as much copperas, lime, dry ashes, coke, charcoal, saw dust, dry clay or other absorbent, as will prevent the escape of any noxious gas. Every place that is in the least degree offensive to the sense of smell, from any animal waste, is a nursery of cholera. The discharges, in any form of the complaint, from the simplest diarrhœa to the rice water stage, bear in them the food of the disease, if not its seed. No vessel should be used in a sick room without first being supplied with a sufficient quantity of absorbent to prevent any offense to the nicest sense of smell. No place should be tolerated about any office or dwelling in which the atmosphere is less pure than we demand in a dining room. Cholera is the child of nastiness, and cannot exist in a clean city. One might as well plant an oyster bed on a slope of a mountain as sow cholera in a clean place. No form of the disease can flourish without poisoned air, and the wonder is that it is not always epidemic, from the amount of poisonous gases discharged into yards and dwellings from the ordinary reservoirs of decaying, fermenting matter. Let every family see to it that they are fully supplied with simple, dry absorbents, such as we name; and that every spot, under their control, is completely deodorized. Let the city authorities see to it; and if it, and the region around about, is clean, we can bid defiance to cholera. Let every one spend, in absorbents, as much as the usual cost of cholera medicine, use them judiciously, and the risk will be greatly decreased; but perfect cleanliness of the air we inhale, at any hour of the day and night, is the only unfailing specific.

Massachusetts Statistics.

The statistics of population are kept with great care in Massachusetts. A report of the registration of births, deaths and marriages, for 1866, has just been published. The number of living children born was 30,249, and of stillborn 859, being one child for every 42 inhabitants. More than one-tenth of the whole, or 3,176, were twins! About 500 more than half the entire number were born of foreign parents, and 500 less than half of native parents, although the native population in the State is at least three times as numerous as the foreign.

The marriage columns are well filled up, the whole number being 13,051. Before the age of twenty, the number of women married is greater than of men, ten to one. After that age the preponderance is on the side of men, and after thirty-five both keep up the matrimonial business late; for example, from 70 to 75 years of age there were married 53 men and 23 women. At this age the women discreetly declined, and from 75 to 80 years there were 11 men found mates, but none of the gentler sex. Men showed a higher degree of persistency in another way, one having been married for the *fifth* time, and 18 for the fourth.

The number of deaths in the State for the year was 26,152. Consumption carried of a larger number than any other disease, 4,661, or over 17 per cent. of the whole. The mortality among the foreign classes, in Boston and other large towns, is said to be as much in excess of the native population as their fecundity is.

Mortality Among Sheep.

The Waukegan, Illinois, *Gazette* gives an account of extensive mortality among the sheep of that section. It is estimated that from six to seven thousand deaths have occurred among sheep during the last six months in the county of Lake. As to the cause herders attribute it to the peculiar character of the season, the continued wet measurably destroying the nutrition of the grass, the cold at the same time enfeebling the animal. Rank, unnutritious grass had produced "scours" during the fall, seriously weakening the sheep and unfitting them to withstand the winter, especially upon the poor quality of the hay that was put up.

We understand that quite extensive mortality prevails among some flocks in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, arising principally from foot rot.

Daily Oil Production in Pennsylvania.

The Oil City *Petrolian* corrects the general impression that the petroleum production in that neighborhood is far below the usual average. It says: It is simply ridiculous to deny the fact that the present daily production of petroleum is up to a full average, or that the same can be increased to meet all the demand that is made for it. We have taken some pains to obtain the following figures from reliable sources. We consider the estimate a moderate one and reliable. We give the average amount of daily production in each of the producing localities, as follows:

Tidioute	1,700
Cherry Run	300
Upper Cherry Run	400
Foster Farm and vicinity, below Franklin	800
Pithole	2,000
Stoke and Byrd farms	1,000
Oil City and vicinity	1,000
Tarr and Hood Farms	300
Story Farm	400
Egbert and McCray farms	200
Shamokin	800
Henderson and vicinity	1,000
Petroleum Centre (Central Pet. Company)	1,500
Total	9,400

A Napoleon in Europe.

A Paris correspondent avers that the prevalent French sentiment that the Emperor has paid too dearly for the peace which the London conference gave to France, and that a feeling of uneasiness has taken possession of the French mind on account of it. In addition the writer says: "The fact of the matter is Napoleon is rapidly losing prestige in Europe, and Europe will do all she can in a quiet and amiable way to bring through his downfall. The guarantee of the neutrality of Luxemburg, which the other European nations give, and which, it is said, France employed all her influence to obtain, is a sort of warning to Napoleon that a coalition is formed against him to bind him over to keep the peace. Spite of his various projects for Congress, and spite of his celebrated Bordeaux speech in which he declared that 'the empire was peace'—a text which has been strangely followed by the continuance of almost continual war since he has been upon the throne—the sovereigns of Europe look upon him as a disturbing element, and perhaps when the proper time comes, in their estimation, they may feel inclined to combine to 'suppress' him as they did his uncle."

The Trade of Philadelphia.

The annual report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade give the following information relative to the trade of that city last year: Of coal the aggregate sent to market was 12,397,747 tons, worth, at say $4 a ton, nearly $50,000,000. Of petroleum there were shipped to foreign ports 597,542 barrels, the trade in that article having more than doubled since 1865. The iron manufacture of the city for the first six months of the year, excepting railroad iron, was worth $6,516,540, and of the State of Pennsylvania, $28,316,080.

For the last six months the iron return of Pennsylvania, excepting railroad iron, was 424,961,880. Of railroad iron there was rolled and finished, in Pennsylvania, 122,460 tons, being considerably over one-third of the whole manufacture of the United States. The value of coal, iron and petroleum is set down at $158,230,242. Some attempt has been made to ascertain the manufactures and productions of the city, which, in the table given, foot up for the year $127,661,2[illegible], but this amount is only ascertained by returns of taxed articles.

The foreign trade of Philadelphia is set down for the year three Exports, $17,915,501; imports, $15,505,605. This is an increase of nearly $5,000,000 in the exports, and nearly $4,000,000 in the imports. The foreign exports are larger than they have been for several years, but not equal to what they were between 1804 and 1808, when the highest point attained was over $31,000,000. The imports are larger than they have been for five years, but not in the average as great as they were from 1848 to 1860.

The Republican Press.

The tone of the Republican press—with the rare exceptions of the oracular kind, whose great fear indignation for the "bailment" of Davis, will be carried too far—is in open condemnation of the release of the arch-traitor, more especially through the officiousness of Radical Republicans. As a sample of this tone, we quote the following from the Hartford (Ct.) *Courant*, edited by ex-Governor Hawley:

We speak for ourselves only (many as there are who would say the same), when we indignantly and contemptuously repudiate any such insulting construction. Count us out of the company of creatures that are running about to make 'overtures of conciliation' to the men that remain rebels at heart at this late day. Let time and God take care of them; in the meantime let justice be done, and no favors asked. Were Davis in our power we would get a lawful conviction if possible; and were he convicted in our hands we would laugh him before sunset with profound satisfaction. Speak for yourself, Mr. Greeley: we regard the whole farce lately enacted at Richmond, as contemptible cowardice and mean weakness.

France Irritated.

The foreign news continues to the effect that the French people are irritated with the solution of the Prussian question, and much dissatisfied with the way the London conference patched up the matter up. They call on the government to assume yet a bolder attitude in continental affairs, and they demand that France shall show to Europe that her supremacy will be maintained hereafter, whatever may happen. "The whole nation," says our correspondent, "wants to go to war with Prussia, and certainly expects soon to do so."

NEW YORK is to have a wonderful musical entertainment next month. The list of soloists, pianists and violinists includes nearly all the eminent names before the American public. Besides these, there will be ninety in the orchestra, sixty-five members of the military band, Graham's full drum corps, and the Harmonic Society with its hundreds of voices. There will be six of the great vocal works for mixed choruses, not to speak of the other strictly musical attractions. The festival will last for six days, commencing June 3.

STATE ITEMS.

A remarkable prodigy, a lad of six years, is lecturing in Union town.

Philemon W. Morgan, aged seventy-two years, a resident of Springhill township, Fayette county, fell into the fire, while in a spasm, a few days since, and was so badly burned that he died on the 17th ult.

Preparations are being made to lay the corner stone of the Soldier's Monument, in Uniontown, on the 5th of July next, with appropriate ceremonies.

Mr. William McBurney has been appointed Postmaster at East Liberty, Fayette county, vice Miss Susan Ransom, resigned.

Sunday, May 19th, a little daughter of Patrick Daily, of Penn township, Clearfield county, aged about five years, met with a fatal accident. A heavy wagon-bed had been placed in a leaning position against the fence, upon which the little girl attempted to climb, but her weight upturned the bed, which in its fall fell upon and smashed the child's head—causing almost instant death.

A man named David Henderson, purporting to hail from Pittsburgh, was arrested just as he was going out of Clearfield borough on Wednesday morning, May 22d, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Mrs. Welsh's millinery store, in that place. Some ill-shaped foot-prints in the garden, in the rear of the store, led to his arrest—he having a crippled foot. After a hearing before Justice Shugart he was committed to jail to await a trial.

On Friday last, afire broke out on the Rynd farm, a short distance from Rousville, burning three producing wells, belonging respectively to Messrs. Tupper, Orr & Cochran. Mr. Tupper was the principal loser. The reported loss is not heavy.

M. V. B. Snyder, charged with committing an outrage on a little girl, aged thirteen years, whom he had taken from the Home of the Friendless, in Lancaster, plead guilty on Wednesday, and was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Snyder is a mar ied man, aged about twenty-five years, and his parents are respectable citizens of Urbana, Ohio.

David Mead, who founded the present city of Meadville, in 1789, was the first commissioned justice north of Pittsburgh. He was one of the first Associate Judges, and held other offices, civil and military. In person he was large, six feet seven inches in height, and stout in proportion.

Edward Treat, the young man so severely burned at the fire on Story Farm, last winter, died recently from his injuries at his home, in West Springfield, Erie county. His sufferings were prolonged and intense.

Another effort is being made, in Philadelphia, to organize a zouave military organization among the firemen of that city. Col. D. W. C. Baxter is at the head of the organization.

Captain George Nelson Smith, formerly of Johnstown, has been appointed to a lucrative position in the Philadelphia Custom House.

A co-operative working company is to be formed among the workingmen of Sharon, Mercer county.

Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., died in Gettysburg on Thursday. Dr. Krauth was first President of the Pennsylvania College, and at the time of his death senior Professor in the Theological Seminary.

The Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, has formally inaugurated a preparatory department, giving it the name of *Stevens Hall*, in honor of Thaddeus Stevens.

Theodore K. Babcock, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's office at Harrisburg, died Friday morning at Washington, Pennsylvania, whither he had gone for a few days for the benefit of his health. Mr. Babcock was the oldest son of Rev. Samuel Babcock, deceased, and was a business manager of the Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle* when that paper was under his father's charge. He was also formerly chief clerk of the Cambria Iron Company. His death was sudden and unexpected, being caused by diptheria. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

On Sunday, the 19th ult., as a woman named Mary Ellen Sanney, who lives in Oakland township, Venango county, on the Dempseytown road, about one mile from Cherrytree, was on her way to church she was met by her husband John Sanney, who beat her in such a cruel manner that she died in a short time. On the death of his wife, Sanney fled and he was not arrested until within a day or two. He is now in the Franklin jail.

On Sunday afternoon, 26th ult., while Allie Corbett, son of W. L. Corbett, Esq., of Clarion borough, was engaged in placing a chair on the upper front steps of his father's residence, he accidentally fell forward, his head striking the third or lower step. Though hurt, the little fellow jumped up and laughed at his fall, and sat down on the chair. Some time had elapsed, when he complained of his head hurting him. Dr. Ross was sent for, but the injury gave no sign of proving fatal or even serious. On Monday evening he ate an unusually hearty supper, and was in good spirits. In an hour afterwards he was a corpse, death having resulted from concussion of the brain.

A convention, composed of members of all temperance organizations in the counties of Beaver, Crawford, Erie, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence, is to be held in New Castle, on the 4th of July.

While Constable Jones Blackstone, of Sharon, was taking a prisoner named Frank Ward to Mercer jail on Thursday last, Ward somehow got command of the horse and carriage, and drove toward the canal, into which the horse, carriage and driver were plunged in the haste of the rascal to escape. The horse, valued at eight hundred dollars was drowned and the prisoner escaped.

A fire broke out at well No. 7, Fort Pitt Company's tract, Hiner Farm, Pithole, about eleven o'clock Wednesday night, which destroyed the entire rig, engine house, &c., together with a small d